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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

GERMAN LITERATURE AND ART.

Walhalla's Genossen, geschildert durch König Ludwig den Ersten von Bayern, den Gründer Walhalla's. München, Literarisch-artistische Anstalt. 1842. Walhalla's Heroes, illustrated by King Louis the First of Bavaria. Munich, Literary and Artistical Institution. 1842.

THE appearance of a work by a royal author is of occurrence somewhat rare in our own day, and, without giving to such circumstance any degree of importance beyond that to which the existence of a new book may lay claim to, we feel our attention particularly called to the one in question from its being connected with a grand national monument now some years completed, and which we followed in the various stages of its erection with great interest and admiration. The subject of these observations is by no means the first work that has proceeded from the pen of the author; various volumes of poems, published at different periods, and passing through several editions, shew favourably for the employment of those hours snatched from state affairs, at the same time that they give proof of a comparative "facility of verse" on the part of his majesty. With these earlier works, however, we have now nought to do, although it is not improbable we may advert to them at some future time.

The present octavo volume is, according to the preface, but an extract of a much larger work which, we believe, it was originally intended should appear at, or soon after, the ceremony of the inauguration of the temple it is intended to illustrate. We are aware that M. Leo von Klenze, the architect, is, by command of his majesty, occupied with a work on the Walhalla, which will doubtless be valuable in an architectural view, from treating the various technicalities in a way which none but a professional man could do; while that of "Walhalla's Founder" may be devoted wholly to its literary history.* But before we proceed to criticise the work before us, let us dwell for a short time on the monument to which it relates,—let us cast a look on the time when the plan of the work was resolved on, and that immediately preceding; paying particular attention to the noble feeling, as yet uninfluenced by any petty views whatsoever, with which it was to be undertaken, making it really a monument to all the great and good, by shewing that "equality exists in the 'Walhalla,'" that "death removes every difference;"† and afterwards see whether that same feeling of impartiality which was to be its great characteristic was really carried out unto the end,—whether it still continued to shine brightly as the guiding star which was by its steady light to lead the way while seeking those to be brought into the assembly of heroes.

It was a grand conception, and, at the same time, indicative of the vigour and freshness of youth, to meditate erecting one day in the heart of the country a monument to the great men of the German people; when those who in the most remote ages had made their names famous, and who were united

by the mighty bond of one common tongue, should be brought together, all their country's pride,—all equally to receive the homage of her gratitude. It was a beautiful and poetical imagining, and would by each one have been admired as such; yet nevertheless, it might by many have been considered as a temple more like to be found amid the groves of some Utopian land. Often is the generous mind fired by the thoughts of deeds that shall uphold our country's fame; of works that shall benefit our race; of some enterprise where the great and good shall join together for a worthy end. How perfect and how grand is the performance in thought, but, alas, how seldom, how very seldom, does it become a reality! All know—those, at least, who have tried to give form and existence to their mind's impressions—whether in poetry, on the canvass, or in marble, the difficulty encountered in imparting life to these sunny aerial visions, and making them tangible and substantial things. They are stirred up by a strange and bewildering excitement, a fluttering of delight at the glorious creation, but are often overpowered by a feeling of their weak mortality when they would achieve the work.

But here we behold the long-cherished plan put in execution: that temple which, as a young man, occupied his fancy and was the day-dream of that period, now stands before us in massive and time-defying reality—not in a pigmy form, with here and there a compromise to elude a difficulty—with no diminution of that magnificence which the fancy might suggest but the hand fail to execute, but within, gorgeous beyond what the imagination could demand, and without, colossal in its dimensions, like the people amid which it stands. For once the man has realised the fond wishes of his golden youth.

In a country like Germany, divided as it was into so many states, and these continually warring against each other, one could hardly look for any undertaking in which a feeling of unanimity would be required. At present, even when the German Zoll-verein is in full operation, any attempt to bring about a co-operation of purpose to accomplish some work for the general good would, or we are greatly mistaken, totally fail. There would be no merging of petty jealousies in the recollection that all were Germans; but the boundary-stones, a morning's walk apart from each other, would be eloquent in reminding them of their isolation, and each would make a bold stand on his neutrality, as being a Bavarian, a Nassauer, or a Hessian.* Well might Davoust say when at Hamburg, "I know no Germans, I know but Bavarians, Wurtembergers, Westphalians, &c." Two recent instances prove how much this is the case; the one in the slow pace at which the subscriptions advance for the completion of the cathedral at Cologne, though collected throughout the whole country; the other in the little spirit shewn at Frankfurt, when it was wished to place a statue there to the memory of Goethe, and this merely, as many of the good citizens asserted, because, having quitted his native city so early, he hardly deserved to be called a Frankfurter. Such reasons as these we heard some years ago; is it, then, to be wondered at that, in times when interests jarred far more than they are ever likely to do again, nothing bearing the type of union should have appeared?

But there were other causes far more fatal to

any great undertaking which, for more than a century, tended to destroy in Germany every feeling that was noble, exalted, or national; causes far more dangerous than revolution or foreign attack, because insidious and more gradual; far more fatal to a country's honour, because self-sought and exulted in. At almost every court in Germany profligacy of the very worst description was the order of the day; the mode of life became totally changed: simplicity gave way to ostentation, the grossest sensuality took the place of strict moderation, and all that was of home growth was neglected and despised. But we must exempt the people from this shame. They suffered too severely from the innovation to feel disposed to favour what was of foreign origin. The vile tyranny with which the despots had ever been known to rule took a new fashion, and besides being more sorely pressed to force them to yield still larger sums for the supply of their princes' still increasing wants, the peasants' services were unceasingly required to hasten the vast preparations for some idle festivity or degrading sensual gratification. The very troops were required to aid by their numbers the representation of mythological masquerades. As was said before, the amusements had not even the excuse of being national or suited to the climate. Vanity and sensuality, the worst passions of the human heart, were the only ones heeded. To please the one, power was assumed where none existed, and the most ridiculous state was kept up; every art was devised to satiate the cravings of the other. The Elector, afterwards King of Saxony, after having wandered through Europe as an adventurer, and satisfied his appetite for vulgar reputation, returned to his country (1694), bringing with him the accumulated vices of every country or town he had visited. "The extravagance of his predecessors was meanness, their magnificence poverty, compared to his." At his death he left behind him 352 children, and a land impoverished by the plunder of his favourites. In Bavaria we see one prince passing his days in a manner equally unworthy a prince and a rational being, or another (1777) ready and willing to sacrifice his country to a neighbouring power, walking in the double leading-strings of a mistress and a fanatical sect. In the forest, in the dukedom of Baden, were planned the notorious gardens of Carlsruhe. In Wurtemberg, the same degrading effeminacy, savage tyranny, and crushing oppression. In 1737, had not murder prevented the act, its duke would have led foreign troops into the land, and so have forced the people to adopt a new religion. Carl Eugene, the last but one of the dukes of Wurtemberg, was a Louis XIV. on a small scale. Had he dared he would have aspired to be a Nero. A despot in every act of his life, even in the furtherance of science, his raging impetuosity obliged Schiller to seek safety by flight. Well might Frederic of Prussia exclaim to his brother the Markgraf of Bayreuth, when viewing the magnificent plantations around his palace of the Hermitage, "In this I could not imitate you." It was every where the same: the dignity of man was sunk in the vices of the animal. The courts of the spiritual princes neither were, nor professed to be, in any way better than those of the temporal ones. Here we see a petty prince selling 12,000 of his subjects to a foreign power to be used in the colonies,—there a prince-bishop passing a winter in Paris with no other aim but to perfect himself in the acquirement of foreign licentiousness; and at his return

* Since writing the above, the work has appeared, under the title "Walhalla in artistischer und technischer Beschreibung, von Leo von Klenze, Architekten, mit xii. Kupferstücken." It is very clearly written, the details of the construction are well explained; besides which the various drawings of the different parts, ground-plan, sections, &c., cannot fail to make it intelligible to every one. The views which accompany it are from paintings by M. von Klenze; they are executed with much taste, and give a perfectly good idea of the country around the Walhalla.

† Preface, p. vii.

[Enlarged 40.]

* Menzel indignantly speaks of them as "new-modish nationalities, who disowned their very grandmothers." — *Geschichte der Deutschen*.

showing his proficiency by a public act of blasphemy. But what could one expect to learn from a court where a Pompadour reigned paramount, where decisions on matters of state were issued from the bed-chamber, and where the caresses of an intriguing woman determined the movements of an army. In Vienna the last of the royal race of Hapsburg preferred the service of the kitchen to the business of the state, which with him would probably have ceased to exist but for the energy and courage of his beautiful daughter, Maria Theresa.

It is hardly credible that in a nation like Germany, where every change is so slow and gradual, whose inhabitants are not easily made to bestir themselves in any unaccustomed routine, should so suddenly have been seized with a rage to imitate the court-life of the vain sensualist Louis XIV. His was the centre round which every other court ranged itself at humble distance, contented if but one diverging ray of that great luminary had illumined their meaner sphere. It shows us, however, what the splendour of that court must have been, to have dazzled and blinded even those who were so remote. It had a most fatal influence upon Germany.

The subservient nobility were called on to take part in these shows; to be the puppets to fill out the scene. This importation of foreign splendour obliged the nobles to look about for new sources of gain to support these unwonted expenses. The smoothness and polish of French manners contrasted strongly with the little-refined and coarser exterior of their own countrymen: glibness of speech and an unembarrassed air gave a superficial advantage. This the retired *homme de lettres*, the citizen, and the landed proprietor were far from possessing; nor did they address each other in the words of a foreign tongue. The difference of ranks became daily more strikingly prominent; the impassable cleft which divided them grew ever wider. In proportion as a value was set on such fopperies and their attainment, the disdain for those increased who still clung to the manners and language of their own soil. Here, then, we see the necessity to plunder and the power to do so, as well as the most abject contempt for those from whom any thing was to be gained. What could follow but ruthless tyranny? All imitations are bad, and here they proved particularly so. As usual, too, in such cases, the worst features, being the most prominent, struck the most forcibly, and were the most eagerly copied. Each little ruler would play the French king, just as he would have his miniature Versailles; but, unlike Louis XIV., drew around him neither artist nor wit. Thus the class who could effect the most good in the land was weak, vicious, and servile. How could patriotism exist in hearts that despised the very language of their childhood? Every where the substance was wanting, and the shadow alone remained. A degenerate nobility arose: the greatest curse a land can know. "Here," in the words of the historian, "have we an example how a great people, the greatest the world ever knew,—whose strength crushed the

* It is laughable to observe to what an extent the system of imitation is carried in Vienna in the present day: sad enough, however, are the results. Horse-racing and steeple-chases are there arranged as in England; thoroughbred hunters and race-horses are brought thence at an immense expense; English jockeys and trainers have the management of the "sporting noblemen's" stud, who himself wears nothing but what he imagines to be of genuine English cut and colour, and whose conversation is one half German and the other the slang of our race-course and our stables. To be, however, "quite English," large sums of money are always staked wholly disproportionate to the incomes of these would-be "sporting men"; thus enormous debts are incurred, and fine estates ruined. Such amusements are not the natural produce of the soil, consequently bring with them not one advantage which attends the general participation in country sports in England: all the evils, however, increased a hundredfold, make part and parcel of these exotic tastes.

* "Was dem Adel an wahrer Macht fehlte, das ersetzte er durch die Sitte, durch den Schein."—Menzel, *Geschichte der Deutschen*.

dominion of Rome, whose spirit history makes young again, whose inventions have given to life another form, with whose name the most important advances of the human race are connected,—here we see how such a nation can in itself degenerate, decay, and fall to pieces, and become the scorn and mockery of the audacious foreigner.*

A change at length took place. The land awoke to a sense of its deep degradation. The electorate of Brandenburg, which, when splendour and licentiousness prevailed at every other court, made a noble exception, had now become a kingdom; and under its second king, Frederick William, again set a glorious example to the rest of Germany of what patriotism and unity are able to perform. The vast conspiracy against Frederick had wholly failed. His enemies drew back from the contest vanquished and weakened, while Prussia came forth from the struggle stronger, and covered with glory. She had tried her strength, and had gained a terrible name, not merely in Germany, but throughout Europe. Prussia was unsubdued; but her king was not content with the glory of a warrior alone. Now that physical force had achieved its work and was no longer required, intellectual power was sought for; and the years of peace that followed the deadly strife were most worthy of those which had just gone before. Although personally uninterested in German literature, he promoted its advancement by every means in his power: by him literary men were received with consideration and distinction. The martyrs to their opinions found an asylum in his land. A new spirit was awakened;—something better was sought for than the mere animal gratification which had hitherto prevailed. It was time to shake off that strangely-fashioned mantle of feodality in which the great paraded,—gaudy and frivolous with its patchwork of vassalage, tyranny, vain-display, and narrow-mindedness. In Austria a mighty change took place, which would have been still more effective had it not been so sudden. The whole land was deluged by a raging stream of reform and change, which, rolling on with the impetuosity of a torrent, caused consternation and misfortune where it would have been hailed as a blessing had it flowed more gently. Joseph mainly contributed to break down the strong barriers behind which the nobles are ever so glad to entrench themselves: it was he who first sought to raise the peasant from the depths where the lords of the soil strove to keep him, and to elevate him to the rank of a fellow-creature, as which the serfs had heretofore been scarcely considered. It was, indeed, a great step towards that civilisation in which the rights of man to man are the foundation; the lowly in station being allowed to know that he too had claims, and the powerful made to regard those claims, and reluctantly learn at last that tyranny and power are not the same.

The French revolution then came to startle the world with its suddenness and immensity. Its effects in Germany on the mass of the people were not instantaneous. They knew too little of the motives and of its aim. With Napoleon came the downfall of the German empire. In August, 1806, Francis II. uncrowned himself, declaring that the holy Roman empire was at an end, a solemn and moving declaration full of grief and dignity. This was the final offering that the last of the emperors was to bring. The empire of a thousand years fell; but even in tottering to the ground a ray of glory was around it.

The period that followed Austria's overthrow—the first and last combatant in the lists against France—was full of misery and shame. But at last the day of regeneration came. The whole land awoke to a sense of its degradation; unanimity in purpose and execution made strong the scattered people; the memory of other days arose in the minds of men. "Germany," a long-forgotten word, was once more heard; and with it returned the cry of liberty. The reaction that

took place was great. It seemed as if all were determined to win back what had been so ignominiously lost, and what no foreign power can ever take from a nation,—its honour.

It was at such a time, when the fabric that had stood for ten centuries had crumbled into dust,—when the tramp of the conqueror threatened to efface all that still remained of ancient institutions,—when every existing dynasty of the continent of Europe was trembling for its existence,—when principalities were being moulded into kingdoms, kingdoms dismembered or destroyed, God's very barriers trampled down and passed,—when works of art, the heirlooms of a nation, were torn from the land that had produced them to deck the capital of the conqueror—when victory followed victory, Marengo, Hohenlinden, Ulm, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland—when kings' crowns and mitres, like withered leaves, lay strewn upon the ground,—and when it might well be feared that in that ancient land soon nothing would be left of its former self to recognise its identity,—at such a moment was it, when devastation threatened to put out the lights that had been shining for ages, that the prince royal of Bavaria, then twenty years of age, resolved to build a monument to the glory of his country.

[To be continued.]

MISS HENDRIKS' NEW NOVEL.

The Idler Reformed: a Tale. By Rose Ellen Hendriks, author of "The Astrologer's Daughter," "Charlotte Corday," &c. 3 vols. R. Groombridge & Sons.

In noticing *Charlotte Corday*, we had much to say (mingled with sage reviewing advice) of present worth and future hope in the fair author of these productions; and it affords us pleasure to say that her new work does not disappoint these hopes. There is no doubt still some of the infirmities of young authorship to be found; but there is a curious compensation-balance (as one might speak of one of Dent's chronometers) which not only corrects any error, but actually converts an objection into a certain merit. In the literary (not watch) case this arises from what we may either describe as proceeding from an immaturity or originality of genius—for immaturity fears nothing, and will rush into difficulties which more cautious experience would shun, and hence beget a degree of originality through the very simplicity which leads into the peril, and the unconsciousness which carries the adventurer scathless out of it. Thus Miss Hendriks makes her hero the lover of two ladies of widely different characters, and devotes their affections to him; a position out of which the most practised novelist might look in vain for a practicable escape, but with her the extrication is as easy as the dilemma, and the parties and the circumstances just take a natural order, as if they were in themselves quite ordinary and belonging to every-day life. That he can be called an "idler" who has such affairs, and an accusation of murder besides, on his hands, would also puzzle a hackneyed conjurer; but in these volumes it is a great fact, and the business runs as smooth as a couple of glasses of champagne (one to represent each lady) at dinner, and a pint of claret (to represent the murder) after it.

Well, then, we have to repeat that there are distinct manifestations of talent, and more and more developed* as the writer advances on her way; and from *The Young Authoress*, announced to follow this work, we anticipate yet greater and more peculiar interest. There is an earnestness and a good faith about all the writer does which stamps an air of truth upon her productions; and we can hardly fancy the *dramatis personæ* invented or the incidents altogether unreal. Lord Cunningham, in the present instance, is ably drawn, and in Anna de Lucia we recognise some admirable traits of female portraiture. The scene, too, is varied over

* We state this, though Miss H. mentions the composition of the *Idler* before *Charlotte Corday*.

† In *Menzel, Geschichte der Deutschen*.

the world; and at this dull season, when novels are few and far between, we dare promise the readers of such "toys" a few hours' idle recreation with the *Idler Reformed*. As it is not our custom to tell stories, we have picked out a few miscellaneous passages to plead the fair author's cause with the public, or, shall we confess, to corroborate our favourable opinion of her deserts and her genuine enthusiasm. We begin, as a lady might do at her looking-glass, with reflections:

"All talents are good or bad according to the use we make of them; and there was more intrinsic good wrought by the beautiful political wife than might at first be imagined. First, she studied a point which she knew was engrossing the ears of the public; and as her husband had many friends willing to listen with due attention to his opinions, Lady Cunningham's words falling gently, forcibly, on her husband's mind, were, in fact, pondered over by more than one able statesman. Woman!

When petty feelings of pique or jealousy sway thy breast; woman! when temper gets the mastery of thy understanding, how thou blightest a fair partner, around whose inclosure flowrets of ineffable sweetness love to twine: no! surely it is not unfeminine to use the powers of the female mind in grasping at higher things than the evanescent baubles of a day; and yet, daughters of genius, know that every career has its attendant arduous duties; know that the woman who has the courage to soar above puerile fears, and employs all the energies of her mind to follow a path of usefulness—know that such a woman must stoop low, very low, must find thorns deeply set in every bouquet she cuts, must read through hollow flattery, must walk firmly, almost proudly, amidst a labyrinth of differing opinions, sometimes brave the calumny of ungenerous foes, sometimes lose the friendship of cherished objects of affection. Daughters of genius! I do not exaggerate; I omit many, many contingent evils; and yet I could not, nor would I could, quench the fire of the spirit which supports talents, and enables woman to soar above the petty annoyances of life."

Descriptive: "How beautiful, how fragrant, how laden with Nature's choicest dower, is the fair month of June! Hedges groan under the freight of their own richness; the flowers are in their first tide of green beauty,—the warblers of the grove so freshly sing their love-tuned lays. June is the youth of summer, blushing amidst a wreath of clustering loveliness, smiling under a canopy of blue sky, and lighted by the most resplendent hues of the sun's golden rays. Fashionable persons, however, are above the vulgar feeling which could be indulged by the meanest peasant; therefore they have unanimously abandoned the country when at its climax of beauty, and, whilst carriages are rolling along the dusty London streets, Nature is smiling amidst verdure and fragrance. * * *

The summer was at its climax. Nature was robbed in flowery tints; the rigorous winter was as far away as dreams of sorrow from the pillow of a bride; scarcely a breath of rude air fanned the roses in their pride; lilies laved in the cool streams; banks were tufted, hedges were resplendent, and the mimic floods babbled in the cascade fall. The young birds reared in the tender nests were now vigorous in their full songs of love; many a beauty in the pride of youth heard the sounds of the lovely songsters; but to none did they seem so welcome as to poor Clara Grey. Poor! no, no, she was rich in the faith which tinged her cheek with a glow of pious hope—tinged it with a richer hue than the fatal fever of consumption. Ah! that fatal malady was there; the young, the fair one must die. She must die, and the summer is blooming so fair; she must die, and the flowers are gay in their pride; she must die, and the birds are tuning their lays. Poor Clara Grey! 'Close the book, dear Mary, and come and sit near my couch; a few days more, and I shall be far, far away. Oh, my sister, I would fain know you were happy. Alas, alas! that sigh is not the first. Mary,

why are you wretched?' 'Am I not wretched to see you die in your prime? Am I not sorrowful to lose you? Oh, the weather is so fine, and you look so lovely; must you, must you die?' 'My breath is growing faint, and my eyes have lost their lustre; my cough has chased the laugh away, and my cheek is flushed, but hollow. Mary, why deceive myself, death is near. He is called the King of Terrors,—to me he brings no alarms. A sigh, one silly sigh of regret, is all I will give to the pleasures of the world. Oh, the mercy of dying without reluctance."

We may here remark on these extracts, as well as on the whole, that there is no prolixity in Miss Hendriks' pen; she touches almost too rapidly, and though she will probably, with her devotedness to literature, make many books, she will never be a bookmaker. Would readers like the picture of a sumptuous mansion to contrast with the beauties of nature and the pathos of youthful death?

"The Baron de Scala's splendid mansion was an unostentatious building, in outward appearance in the style of our cottages ornées. It consisted only of two stories, and the long windows touched the sheltered piazzas, the green jalousies giving a cool appearance, whilst the building itself was of pure white stone. The roof was covered with broad shingles, which after exposure to the weather resembled fine slates. Cocoa-nut walks bordered the house, which was surrounded by its own goodly fields covered with wavy corn and rich guinea-grass. Beyond the piazzas were sheltered groves of trees, around whose stems the sweetest creeping plants grew; and from rising mounds and artificial grottos the eye wandered to the distant mountain scenery, the varied hue inviting astonishment, the district around being alternately relieved by the *crusca vulgaris*, the *lutea montana*, the *subpinguis fusca*, the white *fiable*, and other flowers congregating, dividing, and joining in blendid hues again. Sparkling spars and coral formations mingled with immense masses of transition rock. The branches of the stately lime-trees shaded the house from the too ardent rays of that penetrating western sun, and often the lovely mistress of Spanish House reposed under those kindly branches. The interior of the apparently homely mansion was elaborately and luxuriantly arranged. The long galleries were paved with tessellated china, each square differently designed. The entrance-hall terminated at one side by a square vestibule, in which a large fountain played, whilst innumerable gold fishes laved in the spacious basin which received the refreshing waters. On the other extremity of the hall a conservatory was built, the windows beautifully wrought in coloured glass, so formed as to throw a *denie lumière* on the greenery around, whilst many birds in gilded cages sung suspended between the plants. Woman's taste was there, in that faired spot. Rich and rare were the exotics, and the air teemed with a balsam-like odour. How gifted was the country which could rival every boasted floweret of our conservatories, and furnish splendid and useful plants amidst the growth of the wildest mountains. Passing through the conservatory, three spacious rooms were in view; the jalousies were down, and a delightful tint pervaded the richness of the paper, and charmed the senses into an involuntary feeling of calm. This suite of rooms was splendidly furnished; the curtains, of crimson damask silk, were embroidered in gold stripes; the walls were covered with ormolu paper, relieved by damask tints of the purest dye; the floors were sprinkled with an essence of exquisite odour, and on its polished blood-wood surface the most refined *belle* would have considered herself well reflected. The chairs were of fine antique rosewood, with elaborately carved backs; numerous ottomans, covered with tapestry of Gobelins work, were dispersed around, whilst the centre table, supported by pedestals of *bronze doré*, and covered with blue cashmere with golden fringe, was ornamented by vases of the most costly Sèvres china, in which flowers of ex-

quisite delicacy were perfuming the apartment. In the recesses of the windows were vases of great antiquity; in other niches were small tables inlaid with medallions of Italian mosaic; some representing the boasted beauties of the French court, others scenes of picturesque attractions."

[We should lose ourselves if we ventured farther into the brilliant suite of apartments, and especially into that where] "a tall and strikingly handsome girl, in the first blush of womanhood, noiselessly entered and took her place before the easel; she collected her drawing apparatus, and, bending over the canvass, seemed to contemplate with more pain than pleasure the handsome features of a middle-aged face portrayed before her. She was the daughter of foreign climes, that youthful female of surpassing loveliness; high birth and high intellect sat upon her brow; but the sunny expression of youth had flickered and died on those rich pouting lips; the whole face and form were wrapped in a halo of profound melancholy thought; even the lustre of those large trembling eyes was dimmed by a starting tear. How clear was the olive complexion which harmonised so well with those jetty eyes! it need not be wished to be fairer, corresponding as it did with the rich damask tint which played at times in a warm dye, and, coming and going, bespoke a thoughtful temperament. The black hair, glossy as silk, fell in one long luxuriant curl at the side, whilst the rest was plainly banded, and formed a line of great beauty around features of a faultless stamp. The tall figure, shrouded in its morning wrapper of transparent white muslin, was beautifully slight, yet gracefully rounded; there was a peculiar and natural flexibility in every limb, doubtless favoured by the practice of horsemanship which is absolutely necessary in those climates. The very lassitude which the heat of the climate occasions was becoming to this graceful being; she was a creature fit to move rather in the pensive than the allegro style. Anna di Lucia, the Italian beauty, to whom the reader has now been introduced, was far more perfect in form than in her disposition; there was a proud bearing about her; a proud, almost sneering expression around the mouth; a prouder tone of voice; either the beauty had been spoiled by indulgence, or some trial of the heart had warped a kindly soul: for how often sorrow calls pride to its aid!"

But we must not trespass on forbidden ground; and as added extracts must impair the secret now between Miss Hendriks and the public (*Lit. Gaz.* being a safe depository), we conclude with only one brief general passage more:

"To speak fearlessly and honestly, to be severely truthful to one's own opinion, this, too, constitutes one of the marks of a patriot. As to being an orator, it is a gift: it sometimes happens that a field preacher will talk as eloquently as a learned lord; and if a man speak honestly, and from the sincerity of conviction, one manner of expressing himself is nearly as good as another. A politician who thinks much of his delivery stands in danger of becoming a vain man. As a fop takes too much trouble to dress himself, and becomes vulgar, so a man vain of his eloquence will at length dress it up in too fine language, and the words, like the tail of a peacock, may be very fine, but the subject of the speech as hollow as the silly cry of the vain bird. Sincerity is the language of the heart, and the language of the heart is truth; whilst truth and sincerity ever sway the bosom of a true patriot. If a man be not true to himself, how can he be true to the interest of the country he serves? A politician may as substantially desert his post as a soldier running away from his ranks; and he can desert in a far more mean manner; he need not run away from the House, but he can run away from truth; he can belie the feelings of his heart, and cringe to parties. Such a politician, if he possess a flowing elocution, uses it only as a bait to lure others to enter into his views; he may have a high post in view for himself, he may suc-

cessfully triumph in his petty way over a wiser politician, but he will never earn 'political fame.' No ranks of men are so soon acknowledged as that of a true and hearty patriot; nay, however severe he may be towards those who oppose or offend him, so great is the veneration that his brother members feel towards him, that they would rather smart under his frowns than bask in the smiles of a less devoted man."

A warm tribute to Queen Victoria closes the work, to which, on every account, we wish the utmost success.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE BY PRINCE LOUIS BONAPARTE.

Études sur le Passé et l'Avenir de l'Artillerie. Par le Prince Napoléon-Louis Bonaparte. Tome premier. 4to, pp. 387. Paris, J. Dumaine.

To amuse the solitude and relieve the ennui of his prison at Ham, we presume, the author probably directed his researches into the antiquarian subject which occupies this volume, and intends the application of the intelligence he has extracted for *l'avenir* of the second tome, an event as yet in the womb of time and chapter of accidents. The philosophy of war seems to be a strange contradiction in terms; yet true it is, from the first murder to the present hour of gun-cotton, the utmost ingenuity and science of man have been employed in devising the most effectual means by which his fellow-creatures could be destroyed; and men have been enriched, honoured, made heroes and demigods, yea and even sainted, for the highest skill and invention in this horrible art. It has, accordingly, grown with the growth, and strengthened with the strength, of nations; and if there have been occasional and partial signs of reaction (as there are in our day probably more potential than ever before in the history of the world), they have but served to illustrate the universality of the *fera natura*, in which human beings far outstrip the ferocity of tigers or hyenas, or others of the fiercest and cruellest beasts of prey. The playful and placid enjoyment of the delights of battle are certainly extraordinary when we pause to consider the real facts. We have read of the beauty of an enfila by which half a battalion in rank and file were mown down, and lay like hay before the scythe of the mower! The sack of a populous town, it is true, has generally some phrases of pity bestowed on the hard necessity for giving it up to so many hours or days of pillage and desolation; but the blowing up of a caisson or a magazine, with some twenty or fifty lives attached, is always a point of exultation on the precision with which the shells were thrown, and the cover given by the confusion for an attack to slay as many more as it is possible to slaughter. Then the magnificence of rocket-practice! oh, that is too much to be witnessed without transports of admiration! There are houses riddled, and churches knocked to pieces, and ammunition exploded, and men, women, and children killed with such exquisite dexterity, that the beholders think nothing after of the grandest *feu d'artifice* with which Paris could be illuminated for a victory, or (wonderful contrast!) St. Peter's at Rome made one blaze of light in honour of a *Te Deum* by the father of Christianity and the chief of a religion which preaches peace and good will to all that breathe upon the face of the globe.

Since, however, horror has, and is likely to have, its multitudinous worshippers, and since the stirring game of war has a thousand votaries for one devotee to the still monotony of peace; since stormy passions and excitement crave blood as it were food to allay them, we must look upon this work not as an individual evil or wrong, but as a production suited to mankind such as they are, and not dissonant to the feelings, habits, and probable views of One brought up in the school of Prince Napoléon-Louis. His father was the best man of his extraordinary family; and we owe the son a kindly interpretation for his sake. For that son himself, we may add, we entertain no unfriendly

sentiment; on the contrary, all that we have seen of him personally, or been aware of publicly, have recommended him to private esteem and general sympathy,—the former on the score of his good and amiable qualities, the latter on account of his treacherous seduction and betrayal, and consequent prolonged and bitter sufferings. But enough of these matters.

The author has pursued a diligent investigation among ancient writers, and out of their statements constructed a *mélange*, of which the least that can be said is, that it is very curious and interesting. From historians, romancists, troubadours, chroniclers, he has deduced a regular history of warlike arms; and shewn how they were formed, and where and with what effects they were in the beginning used. To the Chinese he seems inclined to attribute the first real conceptions of artillery—under what General is not told,—but the Chinese were always considerable braggarts.

We observe in the newspapers this week, that at a riot in Canton a commanding personage called *Fz* bore a leading part; and we remember, after the battle of Waterloo, that a Chinese gardener at Kew pooh-poohed that victory as a mere skirmish when compared with the fights of his great countrymen. On being asked the name of the most famous general in their annals, he declared his name to have been *Kfh*; which we now merely mention, as he might by possibility be the first Chop who employed cannon and gunpowder in the wars of China!! Be this as it may, our author lays before us a very graphic description of fire-arms and their influence in battle-fields and in sieges from 1323 to 1461, i. e. from Philippe de Valois to Louis XI.; and then of a second period, from 1461 to 1515,—Francis I.; and thence of different epochs; in short, a historical *précis* of the art of war as modelled and carried on by the use of fire-arms. In this there are numerous points deserving of being particularised, and from which very impartial deductions are drawn; but the theme is not altogether genial to us, and we would rather refer to than quote and translate the more salient passages. The origination of English foot-soldiers and bowmen, and the victorious consequences against iron-clad captains of cavalry,—the discipline of horsemen mounting and dismounting,—the utter despising of shop-keepers (as of Paris in 1418) till they shewed how they could defeat nobles in complete and gorgeous armour,—the very origin and rude construction of the artillery system (commonly, but the Prince thinks erroneously, attributed to the brothers Bureau, about 1452),—the improvement of form, material, and manufacture,—the superiority of the bow long after fire-arms were placed in the hands of the soldiery,—and, in short, very many facts well worthy of being plucked from the voluminous sources we have indicated, and clearly recorded in a publication like this, will reward the patience of every reader who is inclined to go carefully over the pages before us. When the work shall be concluded, we have no doubt it will become a standard one,—a destiny to which the

* The neatness and terseness of the style may be gathered from a single passage relating to this fact: "Quoi qu'il en soit, il résulte évidemment du récit des guerres de cette époque, que les frères Bureau étaient très versés dans leur art, et qu'ils dirigèrent l'artillerie avec habileté. Nous devons même, à ce sujet, relever une erreur qui se trouve dans l'*Histoire de France* de M. Michelet (tom. v, p. 223) qui, non-seulement ne parle pas de Gaspard Bureau quoiqu'il fut maître général de l'artillerie, mais qui tire du titre de trésorier que portait son frère Jean, la conséquence suivante. 'Ce Bureau était un homme de robe, un maître des comptes. Il laissa à la plume, montrant par cette remarquable transformation, qu'un bon esprit peut s'appliquer à tout.' Or, si le célèbre historien avait su avec attention la vie de Jean Bureau, il aurait vu que cet homme, élevé sous le harnais, avait été dès son jeune âge employé à l'artillerie pendant la domination anglaise; qu'il fut nommé maître de l'artillerie au siège de Meaux, le 21 juillet 1439, et qu'il ne fut nommé trésorier de France que maître des comptes, que le 2 mai 1443, emploi qui ne l'empêcha point de conserver sa charge dans l'artillerie. Ainsi donc, et cet exemple prouve quelque chose: ce n'est pas qu'un financier puisse faire un bon artillerier, mais, au contraire, qu'un artillerier peut faire quelquefois un bon financier."

well-executed plates which embellish it, as well as the merit of the text, will well entitle it.

THE PRESENT FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Remarques sur la Langue Française au Dix-neuvième Siècle, sur le Style et la Composition Littéraire. Par Francis Wey. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, Firmin Didot Frères.

POLITICAL revolutions occasion a corresponding moral and intellectual change in states by the introduction of new facts and theories; and these new ideas require necessarily, for their interpretation, the creation of new words.

The French language at two epochs in history, the Crusades and the Reformation, has been subjected to these vicissitudes; and the present time is assumed to be a third period of mutation.

Starting from this ground, Mr. Wey, the author of the volumes before us, professes, as his object, a critical review of the language (embracing the old and the new vocabulary), of the style; and of literary composition in France up to the present day, with a view to point out that which is sound or defective—in a word, it is proposed to fashion and correct the taste of the reader.

The depreciation of grammarians is a prominent feature in the first part of the work. The author, in a retrospective glance on 'Athens' and 'Rome,' contends that the brightest period of their literature was free from grammarians, whom he stigmatises as harbingers of decline. He detects in their tenets too much of mechanism and pedantic routine. They do not, he thinks, cleanse the style from even gross errors; and are useless, inasmuch as custom, in the end, overrules grammar. 'Analysis,' observation, and straightforward good sense, are urged by Mr. Wey as the surest guides to purity in style.

As, however, this first part, devoted to a critical glossary, concerns us less than the French reader, to whom it must be highly useful, we willingly dismiss it. But we will remark, in connexion with our foregone summary and future comments, that it had perhaps been better if the author had not indulged in so argumentative, nay, even so contentious, an inquiry as to the minute and grammatical correctness of many *Academical* definitions, and also as to the admission or rejection by the Academy of certain new or obsolete words. Such an inquiry appears to us less pertinent to the professed object than would have been the question of the misapplication of terms, and the 'strange' misuse of them lately so prevalent amongst the French writers of the ultra-romantic school. A grammatical fault is an individual fault, and therefore limited; the perversion of terms is the fault of a school, and more dangerous because more extended.

In the portion of the work devoted to *Style*, Mr. Wey judiciously denounces 'bad' the practice of defining certain paths; such as the 'gay,' the 'impassioned,' the 'sublime,' the 'pathetic,' enumerating rules for the attainment of each, and ascribing certain terms for the exclusive use of each 'style.'

The schools, with the sanction of the Academy, have established this code. They systematically divide the style into a certain number of conventional classes, and jealously forbid the author from outstepping the constituted boundary of the particular 'style' he may have at first affected. Then, suppose an author, in an unguarded moment, woe the Muse sublime, and ventures on some 'strong expressions.' From that moment he has thereby, *Scottie*, wedded the lady—wedded for better, for worse; for richer, for poorer. 'Mrs. Literary Caudle denies the unfortunate writer one look right or

* So long ago as the 12th century, Peter of Blois, writing to one Ralph, a professor of grammar at Beauvais, in Picardy, sneers at the narrow compass of his grammatical studies, and says: "You have remained with the ass in the mire of a very dull intelligence." *Prose* and *Tally*, *Lycan* and *Persius*—these are your gods! I fear look when you die, it may be said to you in reproach, 'Where are your gods in whom you have put your trust?' See *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, Anglo-Norman Period, by T. Wright, just published under the superintendence of the Royal Society of Literature.—Ed. L. G.

left; and woe betide him should some gay Muse, by her coquettish arts, but for a single instant entice away his fickle heart. His injured spouse, like a millstone, is down upon him, and there she hangs.

Futile in itself, this division would lead to inaccuracy; for the arbitrary subdivisions would soon become infinite, and confusion ensue.

"Le style c'est l'homme," says Buffon, and Buffon is obviously right. If you shackle a man with rules in this matter, his buoyancy is depressed, nature is cowed. Unnaturally formed, drawn through given moulds, inflated into a standard shape, his style is not a style—it is a cast bronze, with all the sameness and rigidity of its fellows. In these trammels all individuality, all originality, is destroyed. Such an artificial product of literature is no more the realisation of artistic beauty than the Chinese foot in its forced growth and disproportionate clumsiness.

Instead of giving rules for moulding the style, Mr. Wey is content with noticing its natural growth according to the peculiar bent of the several authors. He desires that the style of an author should be the reflection of his individuality.

He then, in furthering this object, quotes largely, pointing out to the reader sundry passages, where the style is good, in choice terms, and according with the subject, the tone, and the form proposed. He cites these passages as he would show a fine painting, not necessarily as a model to a servile copyist of its own beauty, but as a specimen of artistic worth, which, being appreciated, must infuse by such appreciation a more subtle and refined capability of discriminating, and even attaining at a future time, beauty in the abstract.

In other passages he shows much that is incongruous with the tone, the subject, the character of the performance—points out that certain terms which, otherwise used, might have been sublime and pathetic, become, by a particular juxtaposition, bombastic, exaggerated, or ridiculous.

After throwing into relief these transgressions of good taste, and this perversion of the features of a particular style, Mr. Wey condemns the fusion of "styles." For instance, lyric prose is censured by him. He desires downright prose or elevated poetry, but considers that the style affected by lyric prose is inflated and unbecoming the character of either.

These remarks are very judicious; but Mr. Wey further contends, with much inconsistency, that Shakespeare is to be censured for placing in close juxtaposition the grave and gay elements in his best tragedies. We confess to feeling almost tempted to gird our loins in defence of our national poet. Is Shakespeare not a constituted authority? Are we not indebted to these striking contrasts for many a powerful delineation of character thrown into relief by opposition? But we would even take higher ground. Nature is our guide, an unerring one; and where do we see, in the actual scenes enacted before us, this continued predominance of one principle to the exclusion of the other? A drama is not the representation of one character, but of many characters brought into contact with each other. This contact calls forth their several qualities and passions; and thus the action of life is represented, and interest is created. Opposition is the touchstone of character, which, without it, would fade perfectly inert. In fact, were it not an ungracious comparison, we might remark that the lack of interest in the plays of Racine and Corneille is, perhaps, owing mainly to the absence of this supposed blemish.

We now come to that portion of the work which is most important in the eyes of the English reader, namely, literary composition. Mr. Wey practises so well the precepts he enjoins, he is himself such a pure and careful writer, his remarks are generally so sound and clever, that we cannot do better than recommend his book for perusal, prefacing such recommendation with the remark, that he has shewn much partiality in his criticisms.

True it is that, like Larry O'Toole, he has an-

swered the objection before it was put to him. Mr. Wey alleges, in anticipation, that his onslaught on the orthodox writers of the classic and academical school is justifiable and consistent with reason, as they are the constituted models for imitation, and, consequently, more dangerous. He further urges, that an attack upon a living author would be an invidious act, forgetting that he has assailed M. de Chateaubriand, who, we rejoice to know, is still in the land of the living. Besides, when men receive 100,000*fr.* in addition to their *kubos* for moralising in a monster novel, they may afford to imbibe a little wholesome advice, to listen to some sort of *memento mori*, on their triumphal car; and, again, if you open men's eyes, there is no need of doing so with a poker; there are plenty of pleasant ways for telling unpleasant truths.

Seriously, few of the errors observable in the literature of the present day in France can be traced to the evil influence of the classic school. Ridicule, worse than contumely, has attached to its writers. The Academy itself is not free from this contagious spirit; and now-a-days orthodoxy is possible without the pale of the classic. The peculiar faults of the old school are to be avoided. Granted! but as its errors have long been exploded—as it undoubtedly no longer leads the present literary generation—the critic, to be effective in his censure, to attain the end proposed by him, should have sought to counteract those errors which are peculiar to his own period. Unfortunately, we suspect, clique-influence and partisanship interfered.

How few of the writers of the present day can be termed *bond fide* academical and classic! Almost all acknowledge V. Hugo, Lamartine, &c., as their chiefs. And in the writings of those chiefs—although we must in candour bow so far to their genius and high literary merit—yet, in the writings of those very men, no hypercritical spirit is required to see that imagination has silenced judgment; that exaggeration and vitiated forms of expression are their characteristic errors—errors most injurious to literature, because so widely imitated. But if we descend from the leaders to the followers—to those writers who, wanting in genius, wanting especially in good taste, have outstripped and parodied their models—we must be shocked at the result; and to this result we strongly direct the attention of the reader. Strange enough, Mr. Wey has himself adduced (vol. ii. p. 225) an instance exhibiting symptoms of this lamentable tendency in its worst form—a quotation from a clever work, *Timon l'athénien*, in which current and homely ideas are clothed in language the most revolting, and literally unfit for publication in this or any decorous journal. Considered in a literary sense, the figures are wanting in truth and aptness; but the expressions are, we repeat, most offensive. The strongest terms of reprobation which we could use, consistently with good taste, would be the fittest to denounce this ill-conditioned feature in French literature; for it is not confined to this particular writer, who in other respects shews considerable talent.

When J. J. Rousseau wrote his preface to *La Nouvelle Héloïse*, he remarked that any woman who read the book was lost. After this admonition, a woman who should persevere in reading on certainly could not plead ignorance as her excuse. But if, on opening a semi-political semi-economical satire, we find, unnecessarily thrust forward, expressions repudiated by decency and good feeling, we confess to some misgivings as to the health and soundness of the school which has produced such samples; and we desire some check to its inroads, which we consider to be more dangerous than those of the poor old inoffensive "classics," of whom the worst is spoken when 'tis said that they are cold, courtly—and a bore. Mr. Wey certainly condemns this degeneracy; but he condemns feebly. He might courageously have traced the mischief to its source—to the authors of *Notre Dame de Paris*, *Antony*, *La Tour de Nesle*, *Lucrèce Borgia*, and other works, the more dangerous as they are

striking and clever. He might have boldly and vigorously criticised their errors; whereas, if he does ever notice a passage of very questionable taste, or even (vol. ii. p. 388) of rank nonsense, he uses it as a vehicle for most intemperate praise, after some qualified and tender rebuke. But see him handling the more orthodox writers; and his zeal and pertinacity are marvellous! Away he goes, tooth and nail, searching, probing, *con amore*. This is a pity. Mr. Wey is fully equal to the task he has undertaken: conceived and executed impartially, a work better fitted for the times we live in than one fairly addressed to this subject could scarcely have been thought of. If we may be permitted to use a vulgar American expression, there is abroad a sort of *go-a-head* restlessness to strike out something odd, new, queer, original, exaggerated, or extravagant, which it is most desirable to check; for these vagaries are undoubtedly inconsistent with real good taste. A work written in the spirit to which we have alluded, and discussing this interesting literary problem with ability, would be a boon to France, and England also.

HODGSON'S REMINISCENCES OF AUSTRALIA.

[Second notice: conclusion.]

In resuming, to conclude, this review, we may recall attention to the outline of Captain Sturt's discoveries in the interior, such as they were stated to be by that brave and enterprising explorer at the public dinner given to welcome his safe return to the colony and civilised life. He had reached, he said, "within a very short distance of the point he would have given almost his life to attain. He would it had been his lot to have found a better country; but where it did not exist it was impossible to find it. But geographically, starting from latitude 30° to the verge of the tropics, there could be little doubt that the desert extended over what would comprehend the whole of the interior. At all events he had been the pioneer, and might be useful to others. He was sorry he had not been in time to have prevented Major Mitchell going into the same regions, or at any rate to have furnished him with information for his guidance."

It must be borne in mind, as was remarked by an interlocutor when proposing the toast of his health on the same gratifying occasion, that, in a geographic point of view, he had penetrated within 350 miles of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and had discovered that the interior was a mere waste, inhabited by a hospitable race of natives; further he could have penetrated but for the want of water, —about a quart of which and mud once saved him from perishing of thirst. From all these difficulties he had found it necessary to retreat over a country in which his only supply of water had been that which he was able to carry in the skins of animals slaughtered for the purpose. Doubtless it would have been more fortunate had he discovered a second spot as sweet as this; but let them hope that for his labours our gracious Sovereign would confer some special mark of favour on the man whom the colony delighted to honour; for surely the man who had risked his life in their service ought not to remain unhonoured.

But to return to Mr. Hodgson. Of the gins or black women he tells us that, "when only children, and scarce off their mother's back, they are often betrothed to some other child of a favourite friend. At a very early age they lose the little finger of the left hand; by tying a string to it, and tightening it every now and then, a way is cut through the finger imperceptibly and without pain. The gins are employed also as political agents; the present of a young gin to a neighbouring chieftain insuring his co-operation and assistance when required. Born to be the slaves of men, they generally perform their task as a matter of necessity—a fixed duty; with the knowledge that their mothers did before, and children after them will have to submit to the same ordeal."

Amongst their own sex, they do not always confine themselves to words; with their grubbing sticks they enter the lists, and fight with an ardour and spirit unequalled by the men. They are very cunning, reserved, and sly before the men, but tremendous little flirts when an opportunity occurs. They are generally singing some air, or talking some scandal. They have an affection for their offspring, but to what extent may be judged of by the following anecdote:—A blackfellow had seven puppies given to him by a shepherd of my brother's, who was anxious to make away with them. The blackfellow gave them into his gin's care, with directions to nurse and rear them. She had been confined only a few days before this. I saw the puppies about ten days afterwards in her camp; they were all alive and thriving; but, horrible fact! I saw not the babe. On desiring to know the fate of the poor little thing, I was thus answered, "Wye-mo oula me moucul picanniny, carbon budgere dingo," which means, that Mr. Wyemo preferred the seven puppies to his child, and had made her kill it, so that the puppies might not be robbed of their food. Again, it is well known that every half-caste child is massacred on coming into the world, but whether by father or mother I cannot say. Still, I knew one young gin, named 'Yep-poma,' of the sweetest disposition, who saved a squatter's life by telling him of a plot, in return for kindnesses received; and who attended a sick parent with all the faithful care of a Christian daughter. She had no husband, therefore I cannot answer for her conjugal fidelity, or love of her offspring. In times of danger, when at war with the white man, they were always pushed forward and sent to reconnoitre; the men knowing that we have a sincere respect for the sex, made their women a cloak for their cowardice. They are superlative beggars; but when they have obtained their desires, no thanks are returned; but where smiles were so lately beaming, a cool disdainful look follows, and they depart, impressed with the idea that the benefit they have received was nothing more than they deserved, and were legally entitled to. They are peculiarly short, though muscular; plump, and shining from frequent coats of oil; with good eyes and teeth; a nose as flat as a flounder's, and a mouth as wide as a bullock's. Their hair I have seen tastefully arranged and parted, sometimes hanging down in ringlets, and well saturated with grease, which gave it a magnificent polish. It is often very fine and thick, and not to be compared with the curly crisp hair of the African, as some have said. Like all blacks of all countries, they glory in white dresses, as a contrast to their black bodies; and any thing bright or dazzling is considered a valuable possession. Their arms are round and graceful, their hands small, and fingers tapering. The *toute ensemble* is prepossessing, and were it not for their colour and dirt, their undefinable character and eccentricities, and their unusual peculiarities, they would be interesting. Their feet are short but very broad, owing, perhaps, to their want of confinement, and never being accustomed to shoes or sandals. However much you may have been prompted to sympathise with them, the spell ceases, the charm is broken, when you behold them at their meals. Taking an entire opossum in their dirty paws, they apply part to the teeth, and with their assistance tear it to pieces; the gravy oozing out from each side of the mouth. They then proceed to devour it, for you cannot call it eating; munching and grinding like a pig, and making, if anything, more noise. Their 'beautiful' mouths are covered with a compound mixture of ashes, earth, and fat, the sight of which would deter the most faithful and zealous admirer from seeking a closer approximation of lips. Their legs are used as napkins or cloths after the feast; and this elegant scene it has been my fate to be a spectator of frequently. If aught remains, it is deposited 'higgledy piggledy,' with ochre, paint, bones, akewera, and any other things that may happen to be in the same dilly or bag.

We pass the companion description of the male race, except a passage or two:

On the demise of one of the tribe, his arms, war-instruments, and personal property, are placed at sun-down on a funeral pile with the body; a circle is then described round the tomb, within which no one is allowed to intrude but the priest; who, when the setting sun proclaims the approach of evening, places a lighted torch in the hand, at the same moment igniting the pile; he waits till its flickering light vanishes; his eyes are then directed to heaven, and on beholding the first star in the sky, he exclaims, 'There he goes with his fire stick.' I have known, again, several funerals without any such ceremony. The bones are broken, and all collected into a bag or dilly, which is concealed in some hollow tree or suspended in the air, and allowed to remain untouched, though not unheeded, by any passer by. If during a march one blackfellow is taken ill, either from old age, infirmity, or sickness, his friends, being obliged to proceed, lay in a circle within his reach a large supply of water in wooden 'coolamens' (or hollow excrescences lopped off the sides of trees), a goodly quantity of roots ready baked, and meat properly prepared. If he recovers from his illness, there is always a good supply for him; and if he does not, his remains are searched for and carefully interred. They will risk anything to recover a dead body; and I have known them crawl, sneak, and steal the corpses of those who had fallen victims to the white man's gun, in defiance of a sentry on the look out to give notice of such a visit. A man when once ill, and near the approach of death, lies down in the most composed and resigned manner, patiently awaiting the stroke, with all the piety and peace of mind that a Christian could feel on such an awful occasion.

But we are assured that "cannibalism is carried on to a great extent amongst them. They certainly do not eat relations, but each tribe devours the fat and young ones of a neighbouring tribe, whenever it can get an opportunity; and I am told by a man who was fourteen years living with them, that human flesh was always considered a delicacy, and much esteemed; and that they were not only surprised, but angry with him for refusing to partake of their favourite repast. Certainly when encountered by a few blacks, being rather stout and corpulent, they always felt me, and with glistening eyes and eager faces signed to each other their opinion that I would not make a bad dish. I generally took the hint, and pointing to my body and then to my mouth, I expressed my knowledge of their sentiments and my disapprobation of them, to which with their wide mouths and white teeth they gave an ogre's grin. It is an awful thing to reflect upon, though perhaps almost impossible to remedy; for can anything be eradicated which has been warranted or sanctioned by the authority and influence of centuries? Witness New Zealand! it was the scheme and favourite topic of conversation amongst the philanthropists, and as warmly taken up by our bishop (Dr. Selwyn), and his clergy afterwards, viz. that cannibalism was exploded from those shores. Time, however, that certain truth-teller, proved that the custom had only lain dormant for a while; for in the late disturbances it is a well-known fact, that an English officer and others were not only roasted but partially devoured. The New Zealanders are an enlightened race of men in comparison with our poor Indians; and if superior understanding does not receive and acknowledge its error, how can we expect beings who are but the connecting link between reason and instinct to be influenced by any example, or actuated upon by any argument, to forsake the ceremonies and superstitions that bigotry, force of habit, custom, and ages, have only confirmed them in observing?"

Of their manners and customs we have at one congress a curious example:

"We approached the camp, our signal was given and answered, and we were soon surrounded by some thirty men who were not engaged in the

ceremonies, and ushered into the presence of the royal harem. In the centre was a large fire; on one side were our own blacks, and on the other the men of the strange tribe, painted with pipeclay and red ochre, who had come over expressly to teach a new dance that had come down lately from the north country. Their mode of courtship is often singular; they have seen a young gin at a neighbouring camp; they steal like a snake through the grass, and pounce upon the victim in the middle of the night, and if she is averse to the elopement, inflict so many tremendous blows on the head that she soon becomes a *volens volens* prey to her new spouse. Their regard for deformities is very great, and no doubt superstition has something to do with it.

They have, in like manner, a great regard for albinos; and Mr. H. adds:

"I fear the women are frequent murderers of their children; they certainly are often in the way ladies should be that love their lords, but the living image is not so often seen. I never saw a larger family than four; and yet to assert that poor creatures have no feelings, no affections, no love, would be as uncharitable and unnatural as it is false and untrue. Their language is very soft, and spoken by a pretty or young gin, interesting. In fact, I have known these sable ladies gain such dominion and authority over their white protectors by their mellifluous and pleasing manner of speaking English, that they are ever missed when absent, and duly appreciated when present. Gorré, Wombarrá, Tummáville, Yandillá, Bóyáá, Col-cárbillí, Wóogóoróo, Mémibár, Kámboóh, Gón-býáñhák, are a few harmonious instances of the names of peculiar spots in our district. Yéppómá, Quindáyá, Antémó, Colkimbá, Némang, Túrú, are a few of the ladies' names. Coombáyo, Cam-nimó, Cúridá, Endárra, Moutlá, Wáomálióv, are a few of the men's names; and far from sounding unpleasantly to my ears, they delight by their soft and musical accentuation and utterance. I have often wondered at the origin of their language; 'gin,' or woman, is not far-fetched, if supposed to be derived from *γυνή*. 'Eurumbá' might have its theme from *εὐρύς* and *ἀλς*; or, again, a broad lake, *εὐρύς* and *βαλλω*, it being a very good throw across it. Again, I have heard a friend of mine in Sydney, a man of great abilities, attributing its origin to Persian; he quoted many words of the same meaning which were very similar, one to the other; but *unde derivatur, nescio quid dicam*."

To conclude, our author speaks highly of the talent displayed among the natives, one of whom carried off the prize of first-class man at Sydney College. He strenuously recommends the appointment of a commissioner to protect them and look after their welfare; and his object is so laudable we cannot abstain from quoting his argument:

"Is any portion of the money collected according to the tenor of the new regulations to be applied to the protection, support, or benefit of the blacks? I have not heard so; but I hope they will not be forgotten. I have often thought that a commissioner well acquainted with their habits, and feeling, as many men do, a real interest in their welfare, might be appointed to reside at some fixed spot, to receive out of the tax a kind of black mail, in the shape of sheep, flour, and clothing; of which by a well-arranged distribution he might control their feelings, awe them, or win them over to obedience and propriety of behaviour, and by retaining hostages prevent any recurrence of hostilities. It should be his duty to punish the blacks for any ill conduct, by getting the chieftains to give up the offenders; it should also be his office to see no black insulted or maltreated without demanding and exacting the penalty. This I think would be a good plan. Let the asylum be in some central situation, where many roads meet, and the squatters could easily drop their subscriptions as they sent their drays for supplies, &c. This is a charitable and only just plan; the native owners would then receive some compensation for the use of their

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION: SOUTHAMPTON.

HAVING in preceding *Gazettes*, either at full length, or by faithful abstracts preserving every particle of their information, laid before our readers some of the most prominent matters brought forward at Southampton,* we now proceed in the same course to invite their undivided attention to other papers and discourses which may be reckoned the grand fruitage of this meeting. Taking these in their order of time, our first homage is due to Professor Owen's comprehensive revelations, which have, in truth, on this occasion raised him still higher than he stood before (and that was no easy task) in the ranks of scientific fame. Hitherto, much as he has done, when compared with what he is now doing, he seems to us to have been gathering and accumulating data, certainly in such store that out of the abundance we were ever and anon gratified by an overflow, which could not be restrained, of no mean value; but this year we think we observe more of the application of the vast fund he has acquired to an entire system, which will embrace and combine all the fragments into a body of profound science, which will be an everlasting landmark and established reference for all who may succeed in pushing inquiry farther into the secrets of nature, and the wonderful developments of the Almighty Creator, who has formed and adapted every thing for the wisest of purposes.

PROFESSOR OWEN'S GEOLOGICAL EXPOSITION.

In his lecture on Friday evening the Professor commenced by stating that he proposed to submit to the learned and distinguished assembly which he had the honour of addressing some of the general conclusions which he had deduced from a study of the fossil remains of the class mammalia discovered in the soil of Great Britain; and he deemed it fortunate to have this opportunity of shewing what enlarged and unexpected views of ancient nature might be obtained from dry comparisons and descriptions of processes of bone and tubercles of teeth, and he hoped to make those views intelligible to all, without the obscuration of technical anatomical terms. He proposed, first, briefly to notice the principal forms or kinds of mammalian quadruples that had been successively introduced into the portion of earth which now constituted our island; secondly, to consider the mode of their introduction here, and their relations to existing species at present localised in Europe and Asia; and, finally, to point out the correspondence between the existing and extinct groups of mammalia peculiar to other great natural divisions of dry land.

We discern, he said, the earliest trace of the warm-blooded, air-breathing, viviparous quadrupeds at that remote period which immediately preceded the deposition of the oolitic group of limestones. The massive evidence of the operation of the old ocean, from which those rocks were gradually precipitated, extends across England, from Yorkshire on the north-east, to Dorsetshire on the south-west, with an average breadth of nearly thirty miles; and from some land which formed the southern shore of this

arm of sea, were washed down the remains of small insectivorous; and probably marsupial quadrupeds, distinct in genus and species from any now known in the world. With these small mammals there occur elytra of beetles, and debris of cycadæ and other terrestrial plants. The character of some of these vegetable fossils and of the associated shells, as the trigonia, and the great abundance, in the oolitic ocean, of fishes whose nearest living analogue is the eel, recall many of the characteristic features of actual organic life in Australia. From the remote period in which the remains of mammals first make their appearance to that in which we again get indubitable evidence of their existence, a lapse of time incalculably vast has occurred. We trace it, though inadequately, by the successive deposition from seas and estuaries of enormous masses of rocks of various kinds, the graveyards of as various extinct forms of animal and vegetable life. The shelly limestone slate, which contains the bones of the amphibia and phascolotheria, lies at the base of the inferior oolite. Upon it have been accumulated the enormous masses of the great oolite, the cornbrash, and the forest marble; and upon these have been successively piled the Oxford clay and coral rag, the Kimmeridge clay and Portland stone. In the still more enormous masses of Wealden rocks, rising to the height of eight hundred feet, and deposited after the formation of the Portland sands by the waters of an immense estuary, no true indications of warm-blooded animals have been hitherto discovered. Four hundred feet deep of gault and greensand rest upon the Wealden, but reveal no trace of cetacean or other form of mammalian life. Over these foundations of the present south-eastern part of our island the ocean continued to roll, but under influences of heat and light favourable to the development of corals and microscopic calcareous shells, during a period of time which has permitted the successive accumulation of layers of these skeletons, in a more or less decomposed state, with probable additions from submarine calcareous and siliceous springs, to the height of one thousand feet. But although amongst the remains of higher organised animals that have become enveloped in the cretaceous deposits there have been recognised birds, pterodactyles, and a land-lizard, probably washed down from some neighbouring shore, no trace of a mammalian quadruped has yet been discovered in them. The surface of the chalk, after it had become consolidated, was long exposed to the eroding action of waves and currents. Into deep indentations so formed have been rolled fragments of chalk and flint, with much sand. The perforations of marine animals on that surface have been filled with fine sand; and there are many other proofs of the lapse of a long interval of time between the completion of the chalk deposits of Britain and the commencement of the next or tertiary era. Of this era our present island gives the first indication in traces of mighty rivers, which defiled the fair surface of the rising chalk by pouring over it the debris of the great continent which they drained,—a continent which has again sunk, and probably now lies beneath the Atlantic. The masses of clay and sand that have been thus deposited upon the chalk are accumulated chiefly in two tracts, called the London and Hampshire basins, which seem to have been two estuaries or mouths of the great river; the one extends from Cambridgeshire through Hertfordshire and Suffolk to the North Downs, the other from the South Downs into Dorsetshire.

At the time when these vast but gradual operations were taking place, an arm of sea extended from the north to the area called the basin of Paris, which received the overflow of a chain of lakes extending thither from the highest part of the central mountain-group of France. An enormous mass of mixed or alternating marine and fresh-water deposits was accumulated in this basin, covered, if we may judge from the identity of the species of shells, with the outpouring of the eocene, London, and plastic clays upon the English chalk.

soil; and the compensators might not grumble at its being so profitably expended. In conclusion, though it is almost useless to revert to bygone days and actions, yet it is a painful reflection that so many hundreds of these poor creatures have been sacrificed. I regret that I have been their enemy, and for three years a bitter one. Yet the safety of our lives, and the preservation of our flocks and herds, demanded forcible measures. Fancy thirty-five white men killed in our district alone! of course we had revenge; and whoever imagines that we acted cruelly or hastily, I will advise and strongly recommend him to go out and subject himself to a few of the like trials a squatter has to experience; and if his spirit of benevolence and philanthropy is not much altered, he must surpass Job both in patience and moderation. But cannot a remedy be proposed to prevent a recurrence of such painful measures? I think it possible, but it will require patience, perseverance, and a zealous enthusiasm in furtherance of the object. A man unacquainted with their habits, or unaccustomed to the life they lead, had better remain at home. It would take him years before his services could at all be appreciated. The only person fit for such employment is the man who feels himself called to it, or who would volunteer. There are many who feel a kindly regard for them, and would greedily hail the opportunity of befriending them if their time and hardships were remunerated. I trust if England recognises them as human beings, she will exert herself to mend their situation, otherwise, they must be shot as they have hitherto been, in self-defence.

Mr. H. thinks that this colony has been peopled by a more civilised race of beings than now inhabit it; that they have degenerated as they retreated; and is further inclined to believe that either this main-land was at one period annexed to Timor, or that communication and colonisation went hand in hand.

The newspapers recently received contain accounts of daring exploits on Darling Downs by some half-dozen white bush-outlaws, headed by one Wilson. Such matters militate sorely against improvement; but still, good measures may do much, and do it quickly. The volume concludes with a journal of the early portion of Dr. Leichhardt's expedition; now happily returned in safety after all the apprehensions entertained of its failure and fatal issue.

Not one lash! &c. By Mr. Isaac Reeve, Grammar-school, Hounslow. Pp. 20. London, J. Gilbert; Hounslow, Gatelee.

HERRARD! The schoolmaster's abroad. He gives the boys a holiday, and he lessons the barracks. He indites an epistle to the Queen, "not one lash!" if there were two lashes, it would be all his eye. How Christian Farriers can be found to flog Christian soldiers is a marvel to the pedagogue of Hounslow; as for whipping a naughty boy, he would sooner be whipped first himself. He mentions, *en passant*, for the information of her Majesty, that "the victim in question did not drop into the army from the clouds" (p. 9), and therefore he should hardly be punished for a drop too much. We detest the idea of corporal punishment as much as any living being; but we think the schoolmaster had little or nothing to do with the business, and had better mind his own. Perhaps he thought he was doing so in diffusing a cheap pamphlet to acquaint tender-hearted parents that he keeps a school, and does not lick his little charges?

Park House Catechisms. No. I.—Mechanics. By Anthony Peck, B.A. Pp. 80. London, Relfe and Fletcher.

A nice little initiative to one of the most useful of arts and sciences. A boy making himself acquainted with the brief and plain questions and answers contained in its pages will have a fair elementary knowledge of mechanics; the motive forces, and their practical application in machinery.

The proofs of the abundant mammalian inhabitants of the eocene continent were first obtained by Cuvier from the fossilised remains in the deposits that fill the enormous excavation in the chalk called the Paris basin. But the forms which that great anatomist restored were all new and strange; specifically, and for the most part generically, distinct from all known existing quadrupeds. By these restorations the naturalist for the first time became acquainted with the aquatic cloven-hoofed animal which Cuvier has called *anoplothere*, with the great *palæotheres*, which may be likened to hornless rhinoceroses, with the more tapiroid *lophiodon*, and with the large peccari-like pachyderm called *charopotamus*, and about a score of other genera and species. Long before any discovery had been made of remains of terrestrial mammals in the contemporary London and plastic clays, the existence of neighbouring dry land had been inferred from the occurrence in those deposits of bones of crocodiles and turtles, and from the immense number of fossil seeds and fruits, resembling those of tropical trees, as pandani, cocoa-nuts, &c. The remains of a few of the mammals of the ancient palm-groves that bordered the mighty river, have since been recovered from its sediments; one of these quadrupeds is a *lophiodon*, another a nearly allied pachyderm (*coryphodon*), larger than any existing tapir; a third (*hyracotherium*) has the closest affinity to the *charopotamus*, but was not much larger than a hare. In a sandy deposit, probably near the margin of the great estuary, and now at Kingston in Sussex, the remains of a smaller species of *hyracotherium*, about the size of a rabbit, have been found; and both here and in the eocene clay at Sheppey and at Brackesham vertebrae of large serpents like boa-constrictors have been discovered. The combination of organic remains in these vast accumulations of the detritus of the ancient continent is, in fact, quite analogous to what may be expected to be found in the outpourings of the Ganges or the Amazon when these are in their turn raised from the bed of their recipient oceans and made dry land.

Scanty as are the eocene mammalia hitherto discovered in the London clay, they are highly interesting from their identity or close affinity with some of the peculiar extinct genera of the Paris basin. In the fresh-water and marine beds at the north side of the Isle of Wight, and at the opposite coast of Hampshire, the united thickness of which beds is about 400 feet, remains of the very same peculiar quadrupeds of the contemporaneous Parisian formations have been found.

One of the rarest and most remarkable of the pachyderms, whose peculiar characters were obscurely indicated by Cuvier from scanty fossils yielded by the Montmartre gypsum, has had its claims to generic distinction established, and its nature and affinities fully illustrated, by more perfect specimens from the eocene marls of the Isle of Wight: in no other part of Great Britain has any portion of the *charopotamus* been found, except in the above limited locality, which alone corresponds with the formations of the Paris basin in mineral character as well as in date and origin. This discovery becomes, therefore, peculiarly interesting and suggestive. For were the common notion true, that all the fossil remains of quadrupeds not now existing in our island had been brought hither during a single catastrophe, and strewn with the detritus of a general deluge over its surface, what would have been the chance of finding the lower jaw of a *charopotamus* in the very spot and in the very limited locality where alone in all England the same kind of deposits existed as those in which the unique upper jaw of a *charopotamus* had been found in France? With the *charopotamus* are associated, in the Binstead and Seafeld quarries, remains of *anoplotherium*, *dichobunus*, *palæotherium*, and *lophiodon*, shewing, with the fossils from the London clay, that the same peculiar generic forms of the class mammalia prevailed during the eocene epoch in England as in France.

With the last layer of the eocene deposits, we lose in this island every trace of the mammalia of that remote period. What length of time elapsed before the foundations of England were again sufficiently settled to serve as the theatre of life to another race of warm-blooded quadrupeds, the imagination strives in vain to form an idea of, commensurate with the evidence of the intervening operations which continental geology teaches to have gradually and successively taken place. The miocene strata of the basin of Vienna and the valley of the Bormida attest the share which the sea took in the contribution of these deposits, between the end of the eocene period and the time when we again find mammalian fossils in England. Lakes and rivers intercalated their sediments with those of the sea, as at Saucats, south of Bordeaux; whilst active volcanoes, in Auvergne, Hungary, and Transylvania, were adding their share of solid matter to the rising continent. Our knowledge of the progression of mammalian life in Europe during this period is derived exclusively from continental fossils. These teach us that with one or two generic forms most frequent in the eocene strata, there were associated the *anthracotherium*, *dinothereum*, *halitherium* (a kind of *du-gong*), and the narrow-toothed mastodon, which more especially characterise the miocene period, with others that predominate in the pliocene strata, and the genera of which are still represented on the earth, though by species quite distinct from those that then existed. Our own island yields us but a dim and confused indication of the geological operations that took place between the eocene and pliocene periods, in the wreck of strata that constitute part of the so-called crag formations on its eastern coast. In the fluvio-marine crag of Norwich have been found teeth and tusks of a mastodon of the same species as that which is associated with the *dinothereum* in the miocene deposits at Eppelsheim: and no remains of mastodon have been found in any other formation in this island. This rare British fossil mammal occurring in a deposit which is very near, if not identical, in point of time with the continental formations containing more abundant and perfect remains of the same mastodon, is a fact very analogous to that of the *charopotamus* and *anoplothere* in our fresh-water eocene beds, and is equally illustrative of the laws which govern the relation of particular species to particular epochs and formations. When the eocene and other foundations of our present island began to rise from the deep and become the seat of fresh-water lakes, receiving their tranquil deposits, with the abundant shells of their testaceous colonies; and during the long progress of that slow and unequal elevation which converted chains of lakes into river courses, an extensive and varied mammalian fauna ranged the banks or swam the waters of those ancient lakes and rivers: of this we have abundant evidence in the bones and teeth of successive generations which have been accumulated in the undisturbed stratified lacustrine and fluvial formations. The like evidence is given by the existence of similar remains in unstratified coral drifts, composed of gravel exclusively derived from rocks in the immediate vicinity of such drift, without a single intermixture of any far transported fragment; equally conclusive and more readily appreciable proof that the now extinct pliocene and pleistocene mammalia actually lived and died in the country where their remains occur, has been brought to light from the dark recesses of the caves which served as lurking places for the predaceous species, and as charnel houses to their prey.

At the period indicated by these superficial stratified and unstratified deposits the mastodon had probably disappeared from England, but gigantic elephants of twice the bulk of the largest individuals that now exist in Ceylon and Africa roamed here in herds, if we may judge from the abundance of their remains. Two-horned rhinoceroses, of at least two species, forced their way through the ancient forests or wallowed in the

swamps. The lakes and rivers were tenanted by hippopotamuses as bulky and with as formidable tusks as those of Africa. Three kinds of wild oxen, two of gigantic size and strength, and one of these maned and villous like the bonassus, found subsistence in the plains. Deer, as gigantic in proportion to existing species, were the contemporaries of the old uri and bisontes, and may have disputed with them the pasturage of that ancient land; one of these extinct deer is well known, under the name of 'Irish elk,' by the enormous expanse of its broad palmed antlers; another had horns more like those of the wapiti, but surpassed the great Canadian deer in bulk; a third extinct species more resembled the Indian hippelaphus, and with these were associated the red-deer, the rein-deer, and the roe. A wild horse, a wild ass or quagga, and the wild boar, complete the known series of British pliocene hoofed mammalia. The carnivora, organised to enjoy a life of rapine at the expense of the vegetable-feeders, to restrain their undue increase and abridge the pangs of the maimed and sickly, were duly adjusted in members, size, and ferocity, to the fell task assigned to them in the organic economy. Besides a British tiger, of larger size, and with proportionally larger paws than that of Bengal, there existed a stranger feline animal of equal size, which, from the great length and sharpness of its sabre-shaped canines, was probably the most ferocious and destructive of its peculiarly carnivorous family. Of the smaller felines, we recognise the remains of a leopard or large lynx, and of a wild cat.

Troops of savage hyenas, larger than the fierce crocuta of South Africa, which they most resembled, devoured what the nobler beasts of prey had left. A species of bear, surpassing the *ursus ferus* of the Rocky Mountains, found its hiding place in many of the existing limestone caverns of England. With it was associated a somewhat smaller kind, more like the common European bear, but larger than the present individuals of the *ursus arctos*. Wolves and foxes, the badger, the otter, the fox-mart, and the stoat, complete the category of the known pliocene carnivora of Britain. Bats, moles, and shrews, were then, as now, the forms that preyed upon the insect world: good evidence of the hedgehog has not yet been got, but remains of an extinct insectivore of equal size, and with closer affinities to the mole tribe, have been discovered. Two kinds of beaver, hares and rabbits, water-moles and field-moles, rats and mice, richly represented the rodent order. The great troutgrouper and the lagomys were the only subgeneric forms, perhaps the only species, of the pliocene period that have not been recognised as natives of Britain within the historical period. The first idea, which commonly suggests itself on the discovery at some depth in the soil of the fossil remains of a large quadruped, now strange to our island, is, that the carcass of such animal had been drifted hither from some distant region. Prof. Owen alluded, in refutation of this idea, to the evidence which Dr. Buckland had brought forward of the long-continued habitation by hyenas of the Kirkdale cave in Yorkshire; of the remains of young mammoths, rhinoceroses, and hippopotamuses, that had been dragged into the cave, and there devoured, or their bones gnawed, by the hyenas. Amongst other phenomena he particularly adduced the following: it is well known that the antlers of deer are shed and renewed annually, and a male may be reckoned to leave about eight pairs of antlers besides its bones to testify its former existence upon the earth; but as the female has usually no antlers, we may expect to find four times as many pairs of antlers as skeletons in the superficial deposits of the countries in which such deer have lived and died. The proportion of the fossil antlers of the great extinct species of British pliocene deer, which antlers are proved by the form of their base to have been shed by the living animals, is somewhat greater than in the above calculation. Although, therefore, the swollen carcass of a great exotic deer might be

borne along a diluvial wave to a considerable distance, and its bones ultimately deposited far from its native soil, it is not likely that the solid shed antlers of such species of deer should be carried by the same cause to the same distance, or rolled for any distance, with other heavy debris of a mighty torrent, without fracture and signs of friction. But the shed antlers of the large extinct species of deer found in this island and in Ireland have commonly their points or branches entire, as when they fell; and the fractured specimens are generally found in caves, and shew marks of the teeth of the hyenas, by which they have been gnawed; thus at the same time revealing the mode in which they have become introduced into those caves, and proving the contemporaneous existence of both kinds of mammalia. The perfect condition, and the sharply defined processes, often in high relief, of many of the bones of the elephants, rhinoceroses, and hippopotamuses, from our tranquil fresh-water deposits, concur with the nature of their bed to refute the hypothesis of their having been borne hither by a diluvial current from regions of the earth where the same genera of quadrupeds are now limited. The very abundance of their fossil remains in our island is incompatible with the notion of their forming its share of one generation of tropical beasts drowned and dispersed by a single catastrophe of waters. This abundance indicates, on the contrary, that the deposits containing them formed the grave-yard, as it were, of many successive generations. With regard to the mode of introduction of this latest and most extensive series of quadrupeds, Prof. Owen observed that it could hardly be supposed that the ponderous rhinoceroses, the hyenas, wolves, foxes, badgers, oxen, horses, hogs, and goats, the smaller deer, hares, rabbits, pikas, or even the aquatic rodents, could have reached this island from the continent, if the present oceanic barrier had interposed. The idea of a separate creation of the same series of mammalia which existed on the continent in and for a small contiguous island will hardly be accepted. The zoologist Desmarest deduced an argument in proof that France and England were once united, from the correspondence of their wolves, bears, and other species known to have existed in this island within the period of history. Prof. Owen deemed the conclusion irresistible when the same correspondence was found to extend through the entire series of proboscidean, pachydermal, equine, bovine, cervine, carnivorous, and rodent mammalia, which characterised the two countries during the pliocene and post-pliocene periods of geology. Thus, observed the lecturer, the science of anatomy having revealed the great fact of the former existence in our present island of the same species of quadrupeds, most of which are now extinct, that coexisted on the continent, has become in an unexpected degree auxiliary to geographical science, and throws light upon the former physical configuration of Europe, and on the changes which it has since undergone.

Prof. Owen then briefly touched upon the purely geological evidence of the former union of England with the continent, and to the comparatively modern period of some remarkable changes which have taken place on our southern coast, and to which may be attributed the final establishment of the British Channel. But in referring to that event as comparatively recent, the term, he said, must not be judged of in relation to any such insignificant fraction of the world's time as has been marked down in the records of the present infancy of the human race: we shall better appreciate it, perhaps, by recalling the ideas of perpetuity which we attach to our ocean barrier, when, gazing on its waves, we sum up the known changes which they have produced on the coast-line within the period of history or tradition. The indications of such changes, mighty in comparison with any of which human history takes cognisance, prepare us to view with less surprise the corresponding changes which have taken place in the mammalian

fauna; but we are still ignorant of the cause of the extirpation of so large a proportion of it as has become extinct. It is an important fact, however, that a part, and not the whole, has thus perished, and that the cause has not been a violent and universal catastrophe, from which none could escape but by miraculous intervention. There is no small analogy, indeed, between the course of the extirpation of the pliocene mammals and that which history shews to have affected the wild animals of continents and islands in connexion with the progress of man's dominion. The largest, most ferocious, and the least useful of the pliocene species have perished; but the horse, the hog, probably the smaller species of wild ox, the goat, and many of the diminutive quadrupeds, remain. There is not, however, any satisfactory evidence that the human species existed when the mammoth, the tichorhine and leptorhine rhinoceros, and the great northern hippopotamus, became extinct. It is probable that the horse and ass are descendants of species of pliocene antiquity in Europe: there is no anatomical character by which the present wild boar can be distinguished specifically from that which was contemporary with the mammoth. All the species of European pliocene oxen came down to the historical period, and the aurochs and musk-ox still exist; but the one is preserved, still untamed, and with difficulty, by imperial protection; and the other has been driven, like the reindeer, to high northern latitudes. There is evidence that the great *Bos primigenius* and the small *Bos longifrons*—which date, by fossils, from the time of the mammoth—continued to exist in this island after it became inhabited by man. The small short-horned species is most probably still preserved in the mountain varieties of our domestic cattle. The great urus seems never to have been tamed, but to have been finally extirpated in Scotland. Some of our popular myths of combats with gigantic oxen, as the dun-cow of Warwick, may have originated in the final conflicts that led to the extirpation of these huge wild cattle. Of the cervine tribe, the red-deer and the roebuck still exist in the mountainous districts of the north; but, like the aurochs in Lithuania, by grace of special protective laws. The reindeer has, relatively to Britain, been exterminated, nor will our present climate permit its existence here. The *Megaceros*, the still larger *Strongyloceros*, and the remarkable *Cervus Bucklandi*, have absolutely perished. With the diminution of the great herbivora, which would naturally follow the limitation of their range when England became an island, that of the carnivora, dependent on them for food, would inevitably follow. The sabre-toothed machairodus, the great Spelean tiger, hyena, and bear became extinct, together with the great pliocene pachyderms, as it would seem, before the creation of man. And not here only, but likewise on the great continent over which they ranged, which would indicate that the extirpating cause, if it were extrinsic to their own constitution, had been due to changes of the earth's configuration and climate much more extensive than could be connected with the insulation of so small a portion of Europe as Britain. We can with greater certainty associate with its insular condition the subsequent progress of extirpation, through the agency of man, by which the smaller kind of bear and the wolf have ceased to exist with us; whilst the fox, the badger, the otter, the polecat, the wild cat, and the stoat, owe their prolonged existence as British species only to their comparatively less noxious character and insignificant size. With regard to the rodentia, the great trogontherium, or gigantic beaver, seems to have become extinct in England and Europe before the historical period; whilst the smaller pliocene beaver continued to exist with us, like the wolf, until hunted down by man: it still survives in a few of the great continental rivers.

Thus (continued the Professor) in the endeavour to trace the origin of our existing mammalia, I have been led, by long researches on the fossils

of this island, to view them as descendants of a fraction of a peculiar and extensive mammalian fauna which overspread Europe and Asia at a period geologically recent, yet incalculably remote and long anterior to any evidence or record of the human race. It would appear, indeed, from the comparisons which the present state of palaeontology permits to be instituted between the recent and extinct mammalian faunæ of other great natural divisions of the dry land, that these divisions also severally possessed a series of mammalia as distinct and peculiar in each during the pliocene period as at the present day.

When such a comparison is restricted to the fauna of a limited locality, especially an insular one like Great Britain, the discrepancy between the pliocene extinct and the existing groups of mammalia appears to be extreme. But if we regard Great Britain in connexion with the rest of Europe, and if we extend our view of the geographical distribution of extinct mammals beyond the limits of technical geography,—and it needs but a glance at the map to detect the artificial character of the line which divides Europe from Asia,—we shall then find a close and interesting correspondence between the extinct Euræo-Asiatic mammalian fauna of the pliocene period and that of the present day. The very fact of the pliocene fossil mammalia of England being almost as rich in generic and specific forms as those of Europe leads, as already stated, to the inference that the intersecting branch of the ocean which now divides this island from the continent did not then exist as a barrier to the migration of the mastodons, mammoths, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, bison, oxen, horses, tigers, hyenas, bears, &c., which have left such abundant traces of their former existence in the superficial deposits and caves of Great Britain. Now it is a most interesting fact, that in the Euræo-Asiatic expanse of dry land species continue to exist of nearly all those genera which are represented by pliocene and post-pliocene mammalian fossils of the same natural continent and of the immediately adjacent island of Great Britain. The bear has its haunts in both Europe and Asia; the beaver of the Rhone and Danube represents the great trogontherium; the lagomys and the tiger exist on both sides of the Himalayan mountain-chain; a hyena ranges through Syria and Hindostan; the Bactrian camel typifies the huge mercotherium of the Siberian drift; the elephant and rhinoceros are still represented in Asia, though now confined to the south of the Himalayas. The true macaques are peculiar to Asia; and, though most abundant in the southern parts of the continent and the Indian Archipelago, also exist in Japan: a closely allied subgenus, (*Inuus*) is naturalised on the rock of Gibraltar, at the present day. A fossil species of macacus was associated with the elephant and rhinoceros in England during the period of the deposition of the newer pliocene fresh-water beds.

If we turn our attention to a more distant natural continent—South America, for example—we shall find that at the present day South America alone is inhabited by species of sloth, of armadillo, of cavy, aguti, ctenomys, and platyrhine monkey; but no fossil remains of a quadruped referable to any of these genera have yet been discovered in Europe, Asia, or Africa. The types of bradypus and dasypus were, however, richly represented by diversified and gigantic specific forms in South America during the geological period immediately preceding the present; and fossil remains of extinct species of cavia, cælogenys, ctenomys, and cebus, have hitherto been detected exclusively in the continent where these genera still as exclusively exist. Auchenia more remotely typifies macrauchenia. The murine fossils in the rich collection of remains from Brazilian caverns, lately received at the British Museum, all belong to the genus *Hesperomys*, the aboriginal living representative of the muride in South America; not a single fossil is referable to a true old world *mus*, though numbers of the

common rat and mouse have been imported into South America since its discovery by Europeans. With regard to the sloths and armadillos, they now seem, after the rich harvest of bulky glyptodons, mylodons, and megatheriums, to be the last remnants of a mammalian fauna, which once almost equalled in the size and number of its species that of the European-Asiatic expanse, and was as peculiarly characteristic of the remote continent in which almost all its representatives have been entombed.

In North America the most abundant mammalian fossils of the corresponding recent geological epoch belong to a species of mastodon (*M. giganteus*) peculiar to that continent. Since, however, North America borders closely upon Asia at its northern basis, and is connected by its opposite apex with South America, it perfectly accords with the analogies of the geographical relations of the last-extirpated series of mammals of the old world that the Asiatic mammoth and the South American megatherium should have migrated from opposite extremes, and have met in the temperate latitudes of North America, where, however, their remains are much more scanty than in their own proper provinces.

Australia, in like manner, yields evidence of an analogous correspondence between its last extinct and its present aboriginal mammalian fauna, which is the more interesting on account of the very peculiar organisation of most of the native quadrupeds of that division of the globe. That the marsupialia form one great natural group is now generally admitted by zoologists; the representatives in that group of many of the orders of the more extensive placental sub-class of the mammalia of the larger continents have also been recognised in the existing genera and species: the dasyures, for example, play the parts of the carnivora, the bandicoots of the insectivora, the phalangers of the quadrumana, the wombat of the rodentia, and the kangaroos, in a remoter degree, that of the ruminantia. The first collection of mammalian fossils from the ossiferous caves of Australia brought to light the former existence on that continent of larger species of the same peculiar marsupial genera; some, as the thylacine, and the dasyurine sub-genus represented by the *Das. ursinus*, are now extinct on the Australian continent; but one species of each still exists on the adjacent island of Tasmania: the rest of the fossils were extinct wombats, phalangers, potoroos, and kangaroos—some of the latter being of gigantic stature. Subsequently, and after a brief interval, we obtain a knowledge of the former existence of a type of the marsupial group, exemplified by the genera *Diprotodon* and *Nototherium*, which represented the pachyderms of the larger continents, and which seems now to have disappeared from the face of the Australasian earth.

The most remarkable local existing fauna, in regard to terrestrial vertebrated animals, is that of the islands of New Zealand, with which geologists have been made familiar by Mr. Lyell's indication of its close analogy with the state of animal life during the period of the Wealden formation. The only terrestrial mammalian quadruped hitherto discovered in New Zealand, whose recent introduction into that island is at all doubtful, is a small rat. The unequivocally indigenous representatives of the warm-blooded vertebrata are birds, of which the apteryx is the most peculiar. It is the smallest known species of the struthious or wingless order, has the feeblest rudiments of the anterior members, and not any of its bones are permeated by air-cells. This bird forms the most striking and characteristic type of the proper or primitive fauna of New Zealand.

The organic remains of the most recent deposits of the North Island, which are most probably contemporary with the post-pliocene formations of Australia and Europe, are referable to an apparently extinct genus of struthious birds, having the nearest affinities to the apteryx. The remains of this genus (*Dinornis*) appear to be very abundant,

notwithstanding the stupendous stature of some of the species. It is reported that a large *dinornis* still exists in the South Island of New Zealand; and some of the species may have been living in the North Island when the human aborigines first set foot there. But the bones which have come from that island, although retaining much of their animal matter, are more or less impregnated with ferruginous salts, and may have lain in an argillaceous soil for as long a period as some of the latest extinct mammals of Australia, South America, and Europe. Not a trace of a fossil quadruped has been found in New Zealand; but our present knowledge of the living and the last-extirpated fauna of the warm-blooded animals of that small but far-distant and isolated portion of earth, shews that the same close analogy existed between them as has been exemplified in the corresponding fauna of larger natural divisions of the dry land on the present surface of this planet.

Thus the facts obtained from a study of the fossil remains of mammalian quadrupeds, applied to a scientific consideration of the present distribution of the highest organised and last-created class of animals, demonstrate that, with extinct as with existing mammalia, particular forms were assigned to particular provinces, or natural divisions of the dry land of this globe; and, what is still more interesting and suggestive, that the same forms were restricted to the same provinces at the pliocene period as they are at the present day. In pursuing the retrospective comparison of recent mammals to those of the eocene and oolitic strata, in relation to their local distribution, we obtain indications of extensive changes in the relative position of sea and land during those epochs, in the degree of incongruity between the generic forms of the mammalia which then existed in Europe, and any that are now found on the great natural continent of which Europe forms part. It would appear, indeed, from our present knowledge, that the further we penetrate into time for the recovery of extinct mammalia, the further we must go into space to find their existing analogues. To match the eocene palæotheres and lophiodons, we must bring tapirs from Sumatra or South America,—we must travel to the antipodes for myrmecobians and dasyures, the nearest living analogues to the amphitheres and phascolotheres of the ancient oolites. From what ancient centre, if any, the first types of the primary groups of the class mammalia may have radiated, we seem ever destined to remain ignorant, by reason of the enormous alterations of land and sea that have come to pass since the class was first introduced into our planet. We find, however, that from the period when the great masses of dry land assumed the general form and position that they now present, the same peculiar forms of mammalia characterised their respective faunas. If we carry our retrospect no further back than the pliocene tertiary period, the evidence of the distribution of the recent and extinct mammalia would justify the conclusion that New Zealand, Australia, South America, and the old world of the geographers, had been as many distinct centres of creation. The difficulties that beset the commonly received view are insurmountable. According to the hypothesis that all existing land-animals radiated from a common Asiatic centre within the historical period, we must be prepared to admit that the nocturnal apteryx, which can neither fly nor swim, migrated across wide seas, and found its sole resting-place in the island of New Zealand, where alone the remains of similar wingless birds have been found fossil;—that the wombats, dasyures, and kangaroos should have as exclusively travelled to Australia, where only have been found, in pliocene strata and bone caves, the remains of extinct and gigantic species of the same genera or families of marsupialia; and that the modern sloths, armadillos, and anteaters, should have chosen the route to South America, where only, and in the warmer parts of North America, are to be found the fossil remains of extinct species of those very peculiar edentate

genera. It is not less striking and suggestive, though at first sight less subversive of the recent-dispersion theory, to find the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, hyena, beaver, pika, hare and rabbit, vole and mole, still restricted to that great natural division of dryland to which the fossil remains of the same genera or species appear to be peculiar.

The Professor, in conclusion, alluded to the high privilege of the student of medicine in having for the chief of his introductory sciences, anatomy, by the diversified and daily extending applications of which so much light was reflected on important collateral sciences, on the elucidation of the successive introduction of animal life on this planet, of its chronology, and even its ancient geography.

MR. LYEEL ON THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA.

On Monday evening Mr. Lyell delivered his discourse on the delta and alluvial deposits of the Mississippi, and other points in the geology of North America, observed in the years 1845-6. The delta of the Mississippi may be defined as that part of the great alluvial plain which lies below or to the south of the branching off of the highest arm of the river, called the Atchafalaya. This delta is about 13,600 square miles in area, and elevated from a few inches to ten feet above the level of the sea. The greater part of it protrudes into the Gulf of Mexico, beyond the general coast line. The level plain to the north, as far as Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, above the junction of the Ohio, is of the same character, including, according to Mr. Forshey, an area of about 16,000 square miles, and is therefore larger than the delta. It is very variable in width from east to west, being near its northern extremity, or at the mouth of the Ohio, 50 miles wide, at Memphis 30, at the mouth of the White River 80, and contracting again farther south, at Grand Gulf, to 33 miles. The delta and alluvial plain rise by so gradual a slope from the sea as to attain, at the junction of the Ohio, a distance of 800 miles by the river, an elevation of only 200 feet above the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Lyell first described the low mud-banks covered with reeds at the mouths of the Mississippi, and the pilot-station called the Balize, then passed to the quantity of drift-wood choking up some of the bayons, or channels, intersecting the banks, and lastly enlarged on the long narrow promontory formed by the great river and its banks between New Orleans and the Balize. The advance of this singular tongue of land has been generally supposed to have been very rapid; but Mr. Lyell and Dr. Carpenter, who accompanied him, arrived at an opposite conclusion. After comparing the present state of this region with the map published by Charlevoix 120 years ago, they doubt whether the land has, on the whole, gained more than a mile in the course of a century. A large excavation, eighteen feet deep, made for the gas-works at New Orleans, and still in progress in March 1846, shews that much of the soil there consists of fine clay or mud, containing innumerable stools of trees, buried at various levels, in an erect position, with their roots attached, implying the former existence there of fresh-water swamps, covered with trees, over which the sediment of the Mississippi was spread during inundations so as slowly to raise the level of the ground. As the site of the excavation is now about nine feet above the sea, the lowest of these upright trees imply that the region where they grew has sunk down about nine feet below the sea-level. The exposure also in the vertical banks of the Mississippi at low water, for hundreds of miles above the head of the delta, of the stumps of trees buried with their roots in their natural position, three tiers being occasionally seen one above the other, shews that the river in its wanderings has opened a channel through ancient morasses, where trees once grew, and where alluvial matter gradually accumulated. The old deserted bed also of the river, with its banks raised fifteen feet above the adjoining low grounds, bears

testimony to the frequent shifting of the place of the main stream; and the like inference may be drawn from the occurrence here and there of crescent shaped lakes, each many miles in length, and half a mile or more in breadth, which have once constituted great curves or bends of the river, but are now often far distant from it. The Mississippi, by the constant undermining of its banks, checks the rise of large commercial towns on its borders, and causes a singular contrast between the wealth and splendour of 800 or more fine steamers, some of which may truly be called floating palaces, and the flat monotonous wilderness of uncleared land which extends for hundreds of miles on both sides of the great navigable stream.

Mr. Lyell visited, in March 1846, the region shaken for three months in 1811-12 by the earthquake of New Madrid. One portion of it, situated in the states of Missouri and Arkansas, is now called the sunk country. It extends about seventy miles north and south, and thirty east and west, and is, for the most part, submerged. Many dead trees are still standing erect in the swamps, and a far greater number lie prostrate. Even on the dry ground in the vicinity all the forest trees which are of prior date to 1811 are leafless; they are supposed to have been killed by the loosening of their roots by the repeated shocks of 1811-12. Numerous rents are also observable in the ground where it opened in 1811, and many "sink holes," or cavities, from ten to thirty yards wide, and twenty feet or more in depth, interrupt the general level of the plain, which were formed by the spouting out of large quantities of sand and mud during the earthquakes.

In attempting to compute the minimum of time required for the accumulation of the alluvial matter in the delta and valley of the Mississippi, Mr. Lyell referred to a series of experiments made by Dr. Riddell at New Orleans, shewing that the mean annual proportion of sediment in the river was to the water $\frac{1}{1000}$ in weight, or about $\frac{1}{1000}$ in volume. From the observations of the same gentleman, and those of Dr. Carpenter, and of Mr. Forshey, an eminent engineer of Louisiana, the average width, depth, and velocity of the Mississippi, and thence the mean annual discharge of water were deduced. In assuming 528 feet, or the 10th of a mile, as the probable thickness of the deposit of mud and sand in the delta, Mr. Lyell found his conjecture on the depth of the Gulf of Mexico between the southern point of Florida and the Balize, which equals on an average 100 fathoms. The area of the delta being about 13,600 square statute miles, and the quantity of solid matter annually brought down by the river, 3,702,758,400 cubic feet, it must have taken 67,000 years for the formation of the whole; and if the alluvial matter of the plain above be 264 feet deep, or half that of the delta, it has required 33,500 more years for its accumulation, even if its area be estimated as only equal to that of the delta, whereas it is in fact larger. If some deduction be made from the time here stated in consequence of the effect of the driftwood which must have aided in filling up more rapidly the space above alluded to, a far more important allowance must be made, on the other hand, for the loss of matter, owing to the finer particles of mud not settling at the mouths of the river, but being swept out far to sea, and even conveyed into the Atlantic by the Gulf stream. Yet the whole period during which the Mississippi has transported its earthy burden to the ocean, though perhaps far exceeding 100,000 years, must be insignificant in a geological point of view, since the bluffs, or cliffs, bounding the great valley, and therefore older in date, and which are from 50 to 250 feet in perpendicular height, consist in great parts of loam containing land, fluviatile, and lacustrine shells, of species still inhabiting the same country. These fossil shells, occurring in a deposit resembling the loess of the Rhine, are associated with the bones of the mastodon, elephant, tapir, mylodon, and other megathoid animals;

also a species of horse, ox, and other mammalia, most of them extinct species. The loam rests at Vicksburg and other places on eocene or lower tertiary strata, which in their turn repose on cretaceous rocks. A section from Vicksburg to Darien, through the states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, exhibits this superposition, as well as that of the cretaceous strata on carboniferous rocks at Tuscaloosa. Mr. Lyell ascertained that the huge fossil cetacean named Zeuglodon by Owen is confined to the eocene deposits. In the cretaceous strata the remains of the mosasaurus and other reptiles occur without any cetacea. The coal-fields of Alabama were next alluded to, from which fossil plants have been procured by Professor Brumby and Mr. Lyell, of the genera sphenopteris, neuropteris, calamites, lepidodendron, sigillaria, stigmaria, and others, most of them identical in species, as determined by Mr. C. Bunbury, with fossils of Northernland. This fact is the more worthy of notice, because the coal of Tuscaloosa, situated in latitude $33^{\circ} 10'$ north, is farther south than any region in which this ancient fossil flora had previously been studied, whether in Europe or North America; and it affords, therefore, a new proof of the wide extension of a uniform flora in the carboniferous epoch. Mr. Lyell, adverting to the opinion recently adopted by several able botanists, that the climate of the coal period was remarkable for its moisture, equability, and freedom from cold, rather than the intensity of its tropical heat, stated that this conclusion, as well as the oscillations of temperature implied by the glacial period, is confirmatory of the theory first advanced by him in 1830, to explain the ancient geological changes of climate by geographical revolutions in the position of land and sea.

The lapse of ages implied by the distinctness of the fossils of the eocene, cretaceous, carboniferous, and other strata is such, that were we to endeavour to give an idea of it, we must estimate its duration not by years, as in the case of the delta, but by such units as would be constituted by the interval between the beginning of the delta and our own times.

"It is now fifty years," said Mr. Lyell, "since Playfair, after studying the rocks in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh in company with Dr. Hutton and Sir James Hall, was so struck with the evidences they afforded of the immensity of past time, that he observed, 'How much farther reason may go than imagination can venture to follow!' These views were common to the most illustrious of his contemporaries, and since that time have been adopted by all geologists, whether their minds have been formed by the literature of France or of Germany, or of Italy, or Scandinavia, or England; all have arrived at the same conclusion respecting the great antiquity of the globe, and that, too, in opposition to their earlier prepossessions, and to the popular belief of their age. It must be confessed that while this unanimity is satisfactory as a remarkable test of truth, it is somewhat melancholy to reflect that at the end of half a century, when so many millions have passed through our schools and colleges since Playfair wrote that eloquent passage, there should still be so great a discordance between the opinions of scientific men and the great mass of the community. Had there been annual gatherings such as this, where they who are entitled to speak with authority address themselves to a numerous assembly drawn from the higher classes of society, who, by their cultivation and influence, must direct the education and form the opinions of the many of humbler station, it is impossible that so undesirable and unsound a state of things should have now prevailed, as that there should be one creed for the philosopher, and another for the multitude. Had there been meetings like this even for a quarter of a century, we should have already gained for geology the same victory that has been so triumphantly won by the astronomer. The earth's antiquity, together with the history of successive races of organic beings, would have been

ere this as cheerfully and universally acknowledged as the earth's motion, or the number, magnitude, and relative distances of the heavenly bodies. I am sure it would be superfluous if I were to declare, in an assembly like this, my deep conviction which you—all of you—share, that the farther we extend our researches into the wonders of creation in time and space, the more do we exalt, refine, and elevate our conceptions of the Divine Artificer of the universe."

Mr. Lyell concluded this discourse by announcing his corroboration of the discovery recently made by Dr. King at Greensburg, thirty miles from Pittsburg in Pennsylvania, of the occurrence of fossil footprints of a large reptile in the middle of the ancient coal measures. They project in relief from the lower surface of slabs of sandstone, and are also found impressed on the subjacent layers of fine unctuous clay. This is the first well-established example of a vertebrated animal more highly organised than fishes being met with in a stratum of such high antiquity.

SUBMARINE RESEARCHES.

Since the last meeting of the Association, an extensive series of observations on the marine zoology of the British seas have been carried out by Prof. E. Forbes in company with Mr. M'Andrew. The results of their researches were presented at Southampton in communications laid before the Natural History and Geological Sections, and also an extended memoir on the British pulmograda *Aculephæ*, a great number of new forms of which had been observed during their voyages.

The study of the European *Medusæ* has been greatly neglected, and most of the species recorded have been described and figured in an extremely slovenly manner. Latterly, however, good descriptions and figures of many species have been published by Ehrenberg, Sars, Milne Edwards, and Will of Erlangen; and their development has been minutely observed by Sars and others abroad, and by several naturalists, especially Prof. J. Reid, in this country. Their systematic arrangement, however, had not been successfully accomplished, though the system of Escholtz had done much towards it; whilst Lesson, who had most recently attempted the task, only added to the confusion. For the last seven years Prof. E. Forbes has availed himself of every opportunity of clearing up the history of the pulmograda *Medusæ*, both on our own coasts and in the Mediterranean. In the hopes of obtaining more complete data, he has abstained from publishing; but now, having sufficient matter in hand, is enabled to lay the results of his researches before the public. At this meeting he made known fifty British species, of which nine only had been previously recorded, and only five out of the remainder previously described. His new views respecting their arrangement may be understood from the following table:

PULMOGRADA.

SECTION I. Hooded-eyed; gastro-vascular system ramified; six British genera (*Rhizostoma*, *Cassiopea*, *Pelagia*, *Chrysaora*, *Cyanea*, *Medusa*), including eight species.

SECTION II. Pulmograda with naked ocelli.

Division 1. Having branched vessels; a single genus and species (*Willisia*), new.

Division 2. Vessels simple; ovaries convoluted and lining the pedunculated stomach; three genera (*Turris*, *Saphenia*, and *Oceania*), including seven species, of which five are new to Britain.

Division 3. Having simple vessels, and ovaries on the subumbrella in the course of the vessels; six genera (*Egorea* and *Circe*, with eight ovaries; *Thaumantias* and *Slabberia* (new), *Geryonia* and *Tima*, with four), including twenty-four species, of which fifteen are new.

Division 4. With simple vessels and gemmiparous peduncles; five genera (*Bougainvillea*, *Lizzia*, *Modestia*, *Sargia*, *Stenostripia*), including fourteen species, all but three new.

Many of the new species in the above enumeration were discovered during the voyages of Mr. M'Andrew since the last meeting. That gentleman proceeded last autumn in his yacht, the Osprey, to Zetland, where he was joined by Prof. E. Forbes; and a series of dredging operations were carried on, during which they examined the zoology of a great part of the Zetland seas, dredging even so far out as forty miles from the mainland. Their labours were rewarded by the discovery of many new and rare animals. They afterwards explored the Hebrides and Loch Fine with equal success. Among the more important additions made during this cruise were entirely new species of the genera *Trochus*, *Cerithium*, *Orbis*, *Fusus*, *Odostomia*, *Astarte*, and *Lucina*, among the testaceous mollusca; besides no fewer than nine described shells hitherto unknown as British, including *Leda pygmaea*, *Astarte borealis*, and *Arca rarisidentata*, hitherto only known as fossils within our area, and the animals of many hitherto unexamined. They were equally successful among other tribes of marine creatures—a new Echinus, a new Thione, and a Comatula, twice as large as the known European species, and remarkable for its beauty; numerous new Medusae and zoophytes, including two genera of corals, *Idmonaea* and *Pocillipora*, hitherto unknown in this part of the Atlantic. Subsequent voyages of Mr. M'Andrew to the south coast of Ireland were rewarded with several remarkable rarities; and this autumn, previous to the meeting at Southampton, Prof. Forbes accompanied that gentleman again on an exploring cruise between the Land's End and the Isle of Wight, when they discovered several new species of mollusca, and some remarkable zoophytes and radiata. It was on this occasion that they procured the living specimens of the most extraordinary of fishes, the amphioxus (a vertebrate animal without vertebrae, and a cerebrate animal without a brain!), exhibited with other remarkable marine creatures at the meetings of Section D.

The results of these cruises were such as to throw much new light on the distribution of submarine creatures, and to make known new facts of great importance in their bearings upon critical points in geology.

Taking all classes of animals together, between eighty and a hundred new forms have probably been added to the British fauna during these excursions.

Note.—As a list of the testacea new to Britain (several altogether new) discovered since the last meeting by Mr. M'Andrew and Professor E. Forbes may be interesting to conchologists, we have appended an authentic one:

Trochus formosus; new; Zetland.
Margarita undulata; Zetland.
Cerithium nitidum; new; Zetland.
Chemnitzia; two, if not three, new species; south of England.
Eulimella (new genus established for the *Eulima Macandrei*); a new species; south of England.
Fusus albus; (Jeffrey's Mss.) Zetland.
Pleurotoma brachystomum; (Phillippi); Zetland.
Pleurotoma striolata; (Phillippi); Bantry.
Orbis; new species; Hebrides.
Odostomia ventricosa; new; Hebrides.
Lucina (?), a new minute species.
Leda pygmaea; Hebrides.
Arca rarisidentata; Skye and Cape Clear.
Neora costellata; Loch Fine.
Neora abbreviata; Loch Fine.
Astarte borealis; Zetland.
Astarte crebricostata; new; Zetland.
Kellia ferruginea; Hebrides.

The new crustacea found were described at the meeting by Professor Bell, and included a very remarkable fossorial genus taken in depths below 100 fathoms.

A full report of Professor Owen's communication to the Geological Section, prepared for the present No., as well as the sectional proceedings of Tuesday and Wednesday, Self-registering In-

struments, and Sir Roderick Murchison's letter, we are compelled to defer to another week.

LITERARY AND LEARNED. BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Gloucester Congress.

Our *Gazette*, No. 1548, contained one of the communications read at the complimentary meeting held at Cheltenham on Thursday evening; after which Mr. Gomonde, ex-president of the Gloucestershire Archaeological Association, read his paper on monumental effigies in various churches of the county, preceded by some brief remarks on the earlier monuments, raised by piety or the love of the departed, as witnessed by the remains and annals of the human race.* Dismissing Greek, Roman, British, and Saxon sepulture (the latter still visible on many parts of the Cotswold hills, &c.), Mr. G. turned to the most remote methods after the introduction of Christianity, when crosses, of various forms, on the walls of churches prevailed, of which the little church of St. Mary Magdalen, Gloucester, furnished examples, not uncommon elsewhere. The paper continued:

"The earliest lids of stone coffins are those in the form of the roof of a house, called *d'osdane*, and ap-

* As this is the paper asserted by a contemporary journal not to have been read, but withdrawn in disgust; and as this "misrepresentation" or "fabrication" has not been corrected or set right even by an erratum, we have the more pleasure in doing its author justice. A mountain was laboured to be made of his molehill misapprehension of the regular routine of proceedings; and as the little fib in question helped to swell it, it was employed, like twenty other mis-statements amounting to absolute untruths, for the end in view, and the storm in the puddle made worthy of the Boreas or Bores who raised it. We speak not editorially, but as eye and ear witnesses, and yet cannot help repeating our regret that so paltry a matter was ever raised into any degree of consequence by subsequent notice. The British Association at Southampton knew better than to convert a slight and accidental momentary irritation into a seton or blister. But since it has been done, we are reluctantly induced (for the sake of the *audi alteram partem*) to give place to—we hope the last—London answer to the silliness of Gloucester, and the snarling, ill-conditioned fallacies of its exponents and fomenters in the press.

"London, Sept. 9, 1846.

"**Minute of Council.**—The council of the British Archaeological Association observed, with sincere regret, that the Gloucestershire Archaeological Society has been induced to identify itself with persons who, whilst they openly professed the most friendly feeling towards their London guests, industriously seized upon every circumstance, however trivial, which could afford a pretext for quarrels or create dissatisfaction. The council beg to call to mind the indisputable fact that, in spite of the promise by the local society of active and substantial assistance, the Association was indebted solely to its own exertions and resources for the success of the Congress, a success of which the acknowledgment of Mr. Guise at Gloucester is difficult to be reconciled with his subsequent denial in London. That the differences commented upon were considered by the Association as settled at the moment they occurred, the parties presumed to be offended having continued in apparently amicable relations with the Association to the end of the meeting. That, as a point of courtesy, thanks were voted to them, and acknowledged by them, to which it would now appear they were scarcely entitled; and that nothing but a predetermination to prevent the Association from leaving Gloucester with the kindly feelings with which it had entered it could have induced Mr. Guise, after the final close of the proceedings, the vacation of the chair, and the actual departure from the room of Mr. Pettigrew, to have re-opened a subject of dispute and dissension; 'a course' which the council cannot admit was either 'temperate' or 'immediate.' That the council cannot help considering the anonymous letter to the *Association*, now publicly acknowledged by Mr. Guise, to be in perfect keeping with the spirit and taste displayed by that gentleman on the occasion just alluded to; that they are better contented to have open enemies than unsuspected ones; and that they confidently rely upon the good understanding which has never been for a moment disturbed amongst the members of the Association they have the honour to direct for their ultimate triumph over all the difficulties and calumnies which public opponents or private detractors can raise or disseminate."

† Mr. Niblet having, in his note to Mr. Smith of the 17th of August, stated with respect to the letter alluded to: "I here declare that the said statements were not authorised by me as secretary, Guise as president, or any one of our committee, directly or indirectly. Were I to go through the whole *seriatim*, I could correct minor points, which same incorrectness is internal evidence that it emanated from none of us."

pear to have been copied from the monuments of foreign countries, and introduced into England in the 11th and 12th centuries. There is little interesting in these, save in the various forms of the crosses with which they are adorned. The next style is one of some importance, and obtained much during the 13th century. Of these we have many in this county, two of which I here shew you, from Bitton Church; one is singular, being partly in relief, and partly merely engraved in the stone. They were discovered in making excavations in the churchyard; the male figure is clothed entirely in chain mail, and has the prick spur common on monuments of this era; his sword and shield are laid across his breast, and give a beautiful expression of repose to the whole figure; the legs are crossed, indicating his having vowed a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; the gloves of mail are confined at the wrists by leather straps; the long white surcoat covers the armour, to protect the wearer from the too great heat generated by the sun striking on the chain armour. The slab is wider at the head than at the feet, the edges being chamfered off; the armorial bearings are obliterated, save a slight indication of a fess in low relief. The figure is supposed to represent Sir Walter de Bitton, or Bitton, who died in 1227, and who bore arms, ermine, a fess gules.

"The next monument is also extremely interesting, and appears also to be of the same century, though later than the former. The edges of the slab are more ornamented; on the flat surface is represented an ornamented cross, surmounted by the head of a female, with long hair, encircled by a broad band ornamented in angular work, most probably of gold. There is an inscription round it, within the hollow moulding, thus: 'Emnote de Hastings gist ici Dew de Sa alme eit Mercé: this kind of inscription was common till the time of the Edwards, in the fourteenth century, soon after which it ceased, and the Latin took its place. We have inscriptions similar to this in Dumbleton Church, round the tombs of some of the Dastyn family: as, 'Robert Dastyn, Dew del alme eyt mercé'; also of Margery Dastyn, 'Margerie Dastyn gist ici Dew del alme'; the rest lost. These Dastyns lived in the fourteenth century: the family was not extinct in the parish till the latter end of the sixteenth century. There is a curious entry in the Issue Rolls of the Exchequer concerning, most probably, one of these Dastyns whose family is mentioned above; it runs thus: 'Issue Roll, 15 Edward III., 21st of May. To William Cusaunce, keeper of the king's wardrobe, by a tally delivered this day to Walter Dastyn, sheriff of Gloucester, containing 12*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* for the issues of his halliwick, in allowance for so much money paid by the same keeper to the aforesaid sheriff for the price of 44 lampreys, purchased by the same keeper, and provided for the use of the king's household by letter of the same keeper, cancelled in the hanaper of this term.' The high price paid for these fish shews in what esteem they were held in London. Lampreys, we know, were a royal dish; one king, at least, having died after a surfeit upon them. Two monuments from the Mayor's Chapel in Bristol may be mentioned as a further illustration of the time of the Buttons; they are of Maurice and Robert de Gaunt; the latter shews how the hood of mail was fastened to the head, the lower part of which is held by a rivet; the dagger of the former is also of peculiar form.

"There is an exceedingly interesting monument in Leckhampton Church, near Cheltenham—indeed, the churches around Cheltenham abound with monumental remains—it is supposed to belong to Sir John Giffard and his lady; he died seized of the manor in 3d Edward III. According to Lysons he was progenitor to the Tryes, who are now lords of the manor, to whom it came through a female (through the Norwoods). His dress is a splendid representation of the time in which he lived: the cyclas is confined by a narrow ornamented belt,

the sword-belt is broader and more highly adorned, there is a chain to fix the sword lest it should be lost in the *mêlée*, which sword is attached to the left side, at the right is the dagger, on the shoulder is an appearance of the strap to suspend the shield, the end of the belt hangs by the side of the superb sword, under the cyclas is an ornamented garment fringed at the knees, the legs are covered with plate, he has large rowelled spurs, the bascinet is sharp at the top, at his feet is a lion; the lady, called his wife by Lysons, appears in a dress at least one century later. There is a monument of the same date and similar style of armour in Cubberly church, which I conclude belongs to one of the Berkely family; the original family held the manor at the Conquest; they bore arms, or, a fess between 3 martlets sable; these arms appear on the tower and in the windows of the church. There is a curious tradition respecting this knight—he is said to have killed a large serpent which haunted Harly Bottom, a picturesque valley lying between Leckhampton hill and Cubberley. This family was after merged into that of Bridges: there is a rubbing from a brass from the south side of the church: 1st and 4th, Bridges; 2d, Chandos ancient; 3d, Berkeley impaling Bâynham.

Our county is exceedingly rich in brasses, as the churches throughout testify: one of our oldest has vanished from Cleeve church; it was in honour of a Bryan, and bore date 1375. The taste for monumental effigies in brass is supposed to have been introduced to this country from Flanders, but at the present time no country can compete with England in the richness and variety of these records of the past. Our series commences in the thirteenth century, and has never been entirely discontinued; thus we have a continued history of engraving on brass, interrupted solely for a short period in the eighteenth, for six centuries, exhibiting a perfect illustration of the art of design and of costume which may justly be envied by any country.

Of these Mr. G. selected some interesting specimens, and described them with true antiquarian fidelity, of which the following may serve as examples:

"I have selected another monument from Cirencester (Reginald Spicer), rather peculiar from the gentleman having had four wives, two of whom are represented on his right, and two on his left hand. He died in 1442. He is habited in the dress of a merchant of the time, viz. a loose gown with large sleeves: the hair of the head is cropped close. His wives are dressed in simple costume, the two on the right differing somewhat from those on the left both in the head-dress and the sleeves of their gowns; the waists of all are, however, extremely short. A veil covers the head of each. The inscription runs thus:—*'Hic jacent Reginaldus Spicer, quondam mercator, istius villæ, qui obiit 9th die Julij, anno D'ni Mill'mo 442; et Margareta, Juliana, Margareta, et Johanna, uxores ejus, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus, Amen.'*

"Another brass in Campden Church, of Wm. Gyllys, his three wives and thirteen children, is interesting for the costume, the ladies wearing the horned head-dress of the time.

"In Trinity Chapel, in Tewkesbury Church, are two portraits, which may justly be termed monumental effigies. They are of Edward Des Spenser and Elizabeth his wife. The dress appears of the time of Richard II. or Edward III. Lord Le Despenser died in the reign of Edward III., 1375; his wife, Elizabeth de Burghersh, died in 1409, and was the founder of the chapel. Lord Le Despenser was the nephew of Hugh Le Despenser, and grand-nephew to Hugh Le Despenser, who, according to Froissart, was executed at Hereford in a most barbarous and cruel manner. Edward Le Despenser, of whom this is the effigy, attended 30th Edward III., the Black Prince into France, and was present at one of his knights at the battle of Poitiers. He was summoned to Parliament as

Baron de Spenser 1357 to 1372, having been created one of the Knights of the Garter. His grandson was the first Earl of Gloucester, in whose petition for the reversal of the banishment passed against his great grandfather, Hugh Le Despenser, mention is made among the possessions of this latter of 'a library of books,' an uncommon acquisition in those early times."

Some appropriate quotations from Froissart, Lysons, and others, added much to the local interest of this paper, for which the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to Mr. Gomonde; and the train was soon after put in requisition to convey the London archaeologists to Gloucester.

On Friday, as we have stated, a gratifying visit was paid to Sir S. R. Meyrick at Goodrich Castle, on returning from which in the evening, at the usual meeting, Mr. Wright gave an account of his inspection of Lanthony Abbey and St. Mary Magdalen's Chapel; the Rev. Dr. Claxson read "Heraldic notices of Gloucester Cathedral," illustrated by paintings; Mr. Baily gave an account of the visit of the Association to Deerhurst Church; the paper by Mr. K. H. Fryer, "On the charters of the city of Gloucester," was read; and various other interesting matters occupied the attention of the company until eleven o'clock.

On Saturday, some of the secret influences at work appear to have prevailed on the Lord of Berkely (a recorded patron of the Association, and the writer of an invitation to its members to visit his castle) to act a part hardly becoming in a gentleman. He was not there to receive the guests he had invited (a number of them in stations of life to which every courtesy—not, under the circumstances, to say hospitality—was due from the highest peer in the realm); and they were handed over to menials, to be entered over the place and pay the customary consideration for this want of consideration! That his lordship had been ear-wigged and imposed upon we can have no doubt; and we are only sorry that any "misrepresentations" could have induced him to forget what was due to his own honour and the just rights of his guests, amongst whom were individuals highly distinguished in the service of their country, and others eminent in various walks of literature and science.

The conclusion of the Congress we have already described, and might here bid adieu to transactions whose real value and importance to antiquaries are amply demonstrated in preceding *Gazettes*, but that two or three subjects of no less value and importance came to light too late to form part of the proceedings, one of which especially, "The discovery, &c. of paintings on the walls of churches," most ably treated, must be reserved for publication in our columns. We can promise our readers that they will find church-architecture, and the progressive condition of the art of fresco and other decorative painting, admirably illustrated in this essay.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Sept. 16th. Public Meeting.—Mr. Pettigrew in the chair. Mr. Syer Cuning, read a letter from Sir Samuel Meyrick relating to the *seax*. This was followed by remarks from Mr. Smith and Dr. Mantell, who gave an account of a discovery of Saxon remains near Lewes. Mr. Planché also offered some observations. The facts adduced went to prove that the *seax* was not a curved weapon. Mr. Smith exhibited drawings of weapons in iron preserved in the museum of Aix, resembling those found in Kentish graves. Mr. Planché exhibited a drawing of a gold torques found near Norwich, now in the *melting-pot*, although it is said that a room in the British Museum has been set apart for national antiquities.

A letter from Mr. Sydenham was read, relating to the threatened destruction of the Roman earthwork called Poundbury, near Dorchester, by the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway.

Mr. Huxtable exhibited an iron instrument im-

bedded in a geological formation, and said to have been found in the heart of the rock of Gibraltar.

Dr. Mantell shewed in a very eloquent speech that the stone in which the iron instrument was imbedded was not the rock of Gibraltar, properly so called; for the rock is a blueish grey mottled limestone of high antiquity, which is very cavernous, and in the caverns stalactites and stalagmites are constantly forming and have been forming for ages. Thence the ancient stalagmitic masses often contain bones of ruminants, monkeys, &c., which have fallen into the fissures of the caverns; and the modern frequently enclose land-shells, fragments of pottery, &c. The stone exhibited to the meeting was of the latter description, and was therefore improperly termed a piece of the rock of Gibraltar; it may be five hundred years old, it may be only twenty-five; for a very short time was sufficient to form thick deposits, of which examples are furnished in the so-called petrified birds-nest &c. of Matlock and other places in Derbyshire. Dr. Mantell pointed out the importance of conjoining the studies of geology and antiquities.

Mr. Planché described a bronze seal lately found near the Reculvers, an impression of which has been sent by Mr. J. Brent, supposed to be that of Thomas Maunsell and of the time of Henry VI. It bore the arms of Maunsell: or, on a fess ancleur; gules, three lions rampant; arg. impaling, vairy; crest, a bird. The arms in the ordinary at the Herald's College are not dated.

Mr. A. White gave an account of a visit made by himself and Mr. C. Baily to the interesting church of Worth in Sussex, of unquestionable Saxon architecture, and promised further details at the next meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Layton of Sandwich exhibited a drawing of a curious cist and cover, found in Charing Church, Kent.

A paper by Mr. Beale Post was read, giving an account, with a plan, of a hitherto unnoticed Roman camp at Lingfield Mark, Surrey; followed by notes on the Roman roads from the coast of Sussex to London. Mr. Dunkin observed, in relation to the latter part of the paper, that he was of opinion that Dartford, rather than Kestor, was the Noviomagus of the Romans.

Sept. 23d. Meeting of Council.—It was announced that the town council of Dorchester had held a meeting, and had forwarded to the directors of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway Company a memorial in behalf of the preservation of the Roman earthwork of Poundbury; and that the members of the Association in Dorsetshire, who had induced the town council to take this active step, were very sanguine of a favourable reply to the memorial.

Sir Samuel Meyrick forwarded a sketch of a Roman monument discovered in Cirencester which has been published, but not very faithfully, in the *Archæologia*.

Mr. Lower, of Lewes, sent a drawing of a curious clay vessel lately found in excavating the tunnel which passes under the town. The vessel represents a man on horseback, and is covered with a green glaze. It appeared to be as old as the thirteenth century.

Mr. Joseph Curt forwarded twelve brass coins of Carausius, recently received from France, from the hoard discovered at Rouen, some of which, containing new types, had been previously submitted by that gentleman to the Association. These also afforded some new varieties in the reverses, but it was remarked that, like the former parcel, all the obverses gave a peculiar style of character in the portrait, more resembling that of Carinus and Probus than the accredited likeness of Carausius, such as appears upon his coins struck in Britain.

Mr. C. Ade communicated the discovery of some gold British, Roman, and middle age coins at Alfriston and at Seaford in Sussex.

Mr. Roach Smith reported some recent discoveries of Roman remains in London, one of the most interesting of which was that of a large quantity of

fragments of mill-stones for handmills, mills turned by mules and horses, and water-mills. These were discovered in a Roman wall in Lawrence Pountney Hill, about ten paces from Cannon Street. The stone is a kind of hard lava, supposed to have come from the quarries of Andernach on the Rhine. Some ingenious models by Mr. Barraclough illustrated the manner in which these mill-stones were worked.

FINE ARTS.

THE WELLINGTON EQUESTRIAN STATUE.

The nearest approach in bulk ever made to, if not larger than, the famous Trojan horse of classic antiquity, took its first airing from Mr. Wyatt's studio to the foot of the arch at Hyde Park Corner on Tuesday last. It was escorted by two regiments of Guards, and other military and naval attendants appointed to assist in conveying it to its destination, and raised it to the summit of the arch. The carriage and all the contrivances for its safe transit were admirable, and together with the scaffolding and means taken at the arch for its elevation, elicited the utmost applause as splendid examples of mechanical skill. The praise, we believe, is due in part to the genius of Mr. Wyatt himself, and much to the ability of Mr. Ellis, his clerk of the works, and to Mr. McCullum, and those under his orders in Woolwich dockyard. On Wednesday the vast metallic mass (above 40 tons weight, even after separated from its 20 tons of carriage) was hoisted with apparent ease to a level above the height of the arch: and on Thursday it was transported horizontally about forty feet, and lowered into the position appointed for its reception. As yet it is so obscured by wood and ropes that it is impossible to observe the effect; but we fancy those who witnessed the majestic group move along the streets will be much surprised to see how small it appears in its present locality; where, if it remain (as there seems every prospect it will), it will be secured by a series of iron rods, springing from the great iron girder that holds the arch immovably together, and bolted to the feet of the horse, and defying time and tempest to move it.

With regard to the only point now at issue, the continuance or removal of the group, we were glad to see, after all the ribaldry and false taste which have been wasted on the subject (and perhaps very cogent and well-founded objections), that the good sense of the public, left to itself, took quite an opposite view, and expressed a deep interest in the statue. Its noble proportions, and the grandeur of its effect, seemed to be quite unexpected, and at once dispelled the illusory ideas thrown over it by enemies and jokers in the press. Universal admiration waited upon it from its first move to its last; and it remains to be proved when the scaffolding is struck whether it shall be an illustrious ornament to the metropolis or an object of ridicule. We reserve ourselves till it can be seen; but in the mean time congratulate the artist and the arts on the unparalleled achievement; the hero on having such a memorial, in its way great as his greatness; and the nation on having its wish to honour him realised in a manner worthy of its gratitude and his deserts.*

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS.
We do not regret having brought the troubled

* The *Times* of Wednesday states "that its height from the ground to the crown of the hat is 27 feet, and its weight about 40 tons, being composed of the brass metal of guns taken by the noble Duke in his various campaigns, and which has been contributed by the Board of Ordnance for this purpose. The general impression respecting the statue as a work of art was favourable, and several old companions in arms of the illustrious hero expressed opinions that it was the best likeness ever made of him in his more youthful days." But the dictum about the guns is a mistake for what ought to have been, instead of what truly was. One gun was given by the Ordnance to cast the head; and from 3 to 4 tons of the rest of the 40 was contributed on a division of what was left from the City statue, between the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square and this, "the Wellington Group."—*Ed. L. G.*

affairs of this association under the notice of the public; but we are sorry that, instead of leading to conciliation and wholesome reform, the exposure seems only to have added fuel to the flame, embittered the controversy, aggravated the personalities, and threatened, if it have not hastened, the dissolution of the Institute. Under all the circumstances, we trust that the annexed correspondence will be the last which an appeal to our sense of justice on either side will ask us to insert. The schism is evidently unhealable; and whether any party of the belligerents or their allies may be able to re-construct a phoenix out of these fiery ashes, to effect any good for the arts and artists, it is out of our power even to guess. We hope it may be possible, and that time and judicious conduct may strengthen the design, till it surpass in usefulness that which has been so foolishly and recklessly cast down. But public confidence, once lost, is not easily regained; and whoever attempts this desirable project must, to succeed in it, be temperate and prudent, as well as wise and well supported.

A letter from Mr. Fahey, Secretary (Sept. 9), re-asserts the truth of what he stated (see his letter in No. 1545), and requires of us to give the name of our anonymous correspondent, "especially as with singular effrontery he denies facts he must be well aware are capable of proof." We take the onus of refusing compliance with this demand upon ourselves, having stated that we, for reasons of our own, had suppressed the name which the writer left us at perfect liberty to subscribe to his communications. From the same hand we have the following:

September 14th.

DEAR SIR,—The letter that appeared in the *Literary Gazette* of the 12th instant, signed "W. J. Linton," induces me again to trespass on your attention. The statement that appeared in the *Lit. Gaz.* of the 22d ult. was so precise in its details, and the facts that it mentioned were so notorious in the Institute, that I confess my astonishment that any person can have the hardihood to impeach it. Mr. Linton has, however, thought proper to come forward with a sweeping accusation of wilful and deliberate falsehood against the entire statement, without sustaining so grave a charge with one tittle of evidence. Charges of this kind always have so bad an appearance that they operate the very reverse of beneficially to the person who makes them. A criminal at the Old Bailey, when the case against him is supported by the most irrefragable testimony—when not a doubt can exist of his guilt; in short, when his case is so irrefragably bad that he can make no other defence, always resorts to accusing the witnesses of flat perjury: such a defence is the invariable precursor to a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Linton not having thought fit to bring any testimony in support of his wholesale denials, it may be considered somewhat unnecessary for me to reply to them; but as a good cause cannot be too well supported, I send you the enclosed document, which at once disposes of all Mr. Linton's assertions.

This document enters briefly into some of the facts that have caused the dissensions in the Institute, and is signed by a number of gentlemen whose names alone are an assurance of its correctness. This document was got up under the immediate superintendence of a great proportion of the gentlemen who have guaranteed its veracity by their signatures. It was not got up in a hurry; but every line and sentence of it was considered and reconsidered at many successive meetings, in order that nothing might be contained therein that was in the least controvertible. Several causes have operated to reduce the number of the signatures. Most of the members of the Institute are out of town. Many, though they do not doubt the truth of the statements, and agree most cordially in the object of the paper, yet hesitate to sign it, as the facts do not come within their own immediate

knowledge; others, though they agree to it in every particular, yet decline to sign it, having resigned from the Institute in consequence of the extraordinary proceedings of the opposite party; others, again, have signed it, but have requested me not to allow their names to appear in the public press. These, then, are the gentlemen whom Mr. Linton has thought it not unbecoming to charge with deliberate and systematic falsehood. Your verdict, in common with that of every honest man, cannot for a moment be doubted.

Other statements in Mr. Linton's letter that the document does not touch upon may be very easily disposed of. It is stated that "the club was a recognised feature of the Institute from its commencement" (whether the "its" in this sentence refers to the nominative, as it ought to do, I know not; but from the train of argument, I presume it is meant to refer to the Institute): to quote further, "The first temporary rooms engaged for the Institute at the Thatched House were reading and refreshment-rooms;" and that "in taking the premises in Newman Street and Russell Place the same object was considered." Every person who knows any thing about the Institute must answer all this with one indignant "No." A club was never dreamt of at the commencement of the Institute. At the Thatched House no refreshments of any kind were allowed by the law of the house to enter the rooms where the members met; if they wanted any thing they went down into the coffee-room for it—the same as a person, not a member, would; and for a long time after the premises were taken in Newman Street no eating, drinking, or smoking, were in any case allowed on the premises. The idea of a club was first broached at a supper-party, given long after the establishment of the Institute in Newman Street. Mr. Linton at this time was not a member of the Institute, and had no means of knowing any thing about it. The letter also contains a denial of the change in the council. The fact is, that of the gentlemen who formed the council in May last not above three (if so many) out of the twenty-four are now members of it.

Mr. Linton then continues: "The accounts were called for at the meeting of July the 23d, were then produced, and satisfactorily disproved the statements of Messrs. Howard and Wagstaff." The simple answer to this is, that an audit of the accounts is still denied, and that every exertion has been made, and is being made, to suppress the report of the committee of inquiry, which would have supplied the place of an audit; and if any accounts have been laid before the Institute they have been unauthenticated. Farther on it is stated, that "no such cabal (as was in the *Lit. Gaz.* stated to exist in the club) for the control of elections, or for any other purpose, except the cabal of Wagstaff and Co. (on the taste and temper displayed in this phrase I will make no comment), has ever existed, no provocation of the excise-laws has ever been risked, no such intermixture of visitors has ever taken place." The cabal of the club-party is notorious. I myself was threatened with being voted off the council if I did not give them a supper. Touching the infractions of the excise-laws, obvious reasons deter me from entering into particulars; but the fact of the infraction is not to be doubted. In respect of the visitors to the club-room, the book kept on the table, with one page for the names of members and another for those of visitors, is conclusive testimony.

In conclusion, I would state the great reluctance that I have to enter upon a dispute carried on in such a spirit as this has been; but there are some duties, that, however nauseous and disagreeing they may be, it is incumbent on us to perform. I have no objection to men differing on matters of opinion; but it appears to me that a dispute upon facts can hardly ever occur among persons with any pretension to the character of gentlemen. In order to do justice to a celebrated landscape-painter, I would state that the Mr. Linton who signs the

letter in the *Literary Gazette* is not Mr. Linton the artist—I have the honour to be, &c.

Printed Report.—"At the annual general meeting of the Institute of the Fine Arts, held February 24th, 1846, a proposition was made, having for its object the increase of the subscription from one to two guineas annually. This proposition being unaccompanied by the regular annual audit of the accounts (the production of which was rendered imperative by law 11 of the constitution of the Institute), or of any document by which the meeting could arrive at the necessity of adopting a proposition so much at variance with the laws and original constitutional principles of the Institute, the meeting was adjourned for the production of the audit; but no authenticated audit being produced at the subsequent meeting, on the 9th of April, a committee, consisting of Messrs. G. R. Lewis, C. E. Wagstaff, J. G. Waller, F. Howard, and F. Tatham, was then appointed, for the purpose of investigating the accounts from the commencement of the Institute,—for ascertaining its financial position,—and how far any increase of the subscription might be necessary. The appointment of this committee was followed by the resignation of fourteen members of the council, including the treasurer, it being, in their opinion, an expression of want of confidence in them. Those gentlemen issued a document in support of their views, which purported to contain a correct account of the affairs of the Institute, but, far from being so, it stated the subscriptions received 97l. below the amount since acknowledged by the treasurer, and the liabilities 160l. above what they should be.

"On the 2d of June last a general meeting was called for the special purpose of receiving the report of the committee, when one of the fourteen retired members of the council was, contrary to invariable usage, placed in the chair before the existing council could take their places in order to open the proceedings; after which, instead of proceeding to the business for which the meeting was specially called, the minutes of the previous meeting were put for confirmation. The submitting the minutes of the general meeting of the 9th of April for confirmation on this special occasion was as unexpected as it was irregular, as no question ought to have been entertained until the appointed business of the evening had been concluded. The minutes not being confirmed, the chairman declared that the appointment of the committee of inquiry was a nullity. In consequence of the irregularity of the proceedings, the members of the council left the room, followed by a large portion of the meeting, and forthwith sent their resignations to the secretary. Had the report of the committee been read, it would then have been in the power of any person to propose that it be not received: but the appointment of the committee could only have been rescinded by calling a meeting specially for the purpose, notice of such a motion being inserted in the circular calling that meeting. Prevented from laying their report before the Institute, the committee adopted the only course left them: they appealed to all the members by a circular, in which they recommended to them not to pay their subscriptions until a clear statement of the society's affairs was produced. On the other hand, the treasurer took upon himself to rescind his own resignation from council, and voted the re-appointment of his friends, who called another general meeting on the 23d of July, which, on account of its irregularity, was protested against at its commencement. On this occasion a resolution was proposed and adopted, recommending the suspension of the privileges of Mr. F. Howard and Mr. Wagstaff, the chairman and secretary of the committee of inquiry, preparatory to their expulsion from the Institute; although no notice of such a proposition had been given in the circular calling the meeting together.

The undersigned cannot help expressing their

surprise that so extraordinary a proceeding should have been resorted to on such an occasion; and having concurred in the appointment of the committee to whom the important and difficult task of ascertaining the state of their affairs was confided, it is their duty to protect those gentlemen in their endeavours to secure to every member of the Institute his indubitable right to a clear statement of the Society's circumstances; and they deem it incumbent on them to acknowledge the services that Mr. F. Howard and Mr. Wagstaff, together with the other members of the committee, have rendered to the Institute, and would express their best thanks for the firmness, discretion, and ability with which those gentlemen have hitherto discharged a difficult, important, and in some respects a disagreeable duty, in support of the rights of the general body, every one of its members being deeply interested in seeing the committee's report."

The names below have been already added by the respective parties to other copies of this document:

R. Rothwell.
J. F. Martin.
B. R. Faulkner.
R. Faulkner.
R. W. Buss.
A. Clint.
P. Park.
T. F. Heaphy.
T. S. Cafe.
S. Cafe, jun.
G. Fogg.
J. Fogg.
E. Davis.
T. Allom.
J. W. Giles.
J. H. Nixon.
J. Leighton.

Bell Smith.
J. H. Carter.
J. Holmes.
J. Holmes, jun.
G. Childs.
W. Scouler.
R. Scanlan.
T. H. Kennott.
H. M. Anthony.
A. J. Mason.
— Browne.
J. P. Davis.
J. C. Bourne.
F. Y. Hurlstone.
W. Oliver.
C. H. Smith.

And although Mr. F. Howard goes over some of the same grounds, yet as parts are more strictly applicable to himself, we here add a letter received from him.

September 16th.

DEAR SIR,—I know not whether you or your readers will care to be troubled any further with the late (?) Institute of the Fine Arts, but I feel it due to you as well as to the general body of artists to put you in possession of certain points which will satisfy your own mind, and completely neutralise the special pleading of Mr. Linton and his friends. Mr. Linton, with the aid of Mr. G. Mitchell, took the notes of the proceedings of the 23d of July, from which the printed abstract issued by the *soldisant* council was got up; to that document Mr. Linton's name is appended as one of the council so issuing it,—and from that document I last week gave a quotation, shewing that Mr. Knight, the chairman of the 2d of June, had ruled that "the report could not be received;" therefore, according to Mr. Linton's own version, the meeting did prevent the reception of the report. In that document you will also find in Mr. Knight's opening speech, "that the appointment of the committee was considered an insult to the council, fourteen of whom immediately resigned;—therefore, the council which was in existence at the beginning of your story is not still in being:—that the appointment of the committee, and adjournment to hear the report before disposing of the question of raising the subscriptions was regular"—therefore, there was no "previous irregularity" to be confirmed or rejected. That Mr. Knight endeavoured to shew that a quorum (five) of the new council remained in the room, thus tacitly admitting that a large portion had quitted it: in fact, the only members who remained besides the secretary were Mr. E. D. Smith and Mr. Moseley, both pledged to the two-guinea side, and Mr. Rothwell, who remained a short time in the vain hope of inducing the meeting to retrace its steps; and we find that after he left the room a resolution was adopted to request the insulted fourteen "to resume their places on the council," for whom there were no vacancies except by the resignation of the new council, who Mr. Linton and his friends persist did not go away. You will also find by the

same document that the accounts were not called for or produced until the 23d of July, nearly two months after the meeting in question; and then only a loose and inaccurate statement, without the sanction of the auditors, or a particle of evidence on the point in question, the amount of subscriptions received; it was a mere assertion, and a mistake.

Mr. Linton's abstract having afforded the means of corroborating your statement, and of contradicting his own letter in all essential points, I will explain some of his misrepresentations.

The first meetings of the Institute having been held at a tavern, there was no necessity for a club; and it was hoped that the consumption of spirits, &c. would obviate the necessity of paying for the room occupied in business.

Mr. Wagstaff became a member of the club on the 28th of April last, for the express purpose of shewing that the committee was not appointed in a hostile spirit. The clubbists who stand by Mr. Wagstaff are precisely those who are so disgusted with the conduct of the clubbists *par excellence*, as to be convinced of the impossibility of the co-existence of the Club and the Institute under the same roof. Mr. Hurlstone had just entered the ante-room,—the rest of the council, with the exception of the secretary and perhaps Mr. Moseley, being behind him on the stairs,—when he beheld Mr. Knight getting into the chair.

The meeting did not ask for the report. Mr. Howard and Mr. Wagstaff did not refuse to give it up; but after they had left the room, and after the question of raising the subscriptions had been carried (so far as it was competent to such a meeting to carry any measure), it was resolved, that this meeting is willing to hear the report got up by Messrs. Howard, &c.; studiously avoiding any acknowledgment of the committee: and it was immediately after the non-confirmation of the minutes that Mr. Wagstaff, with the view of obtaining a direct expression of opinion from the meeting, instead of allowing the committee to be got rid of by a side-wind,—proposed that the meeting should refuse to hear the report. It was on the refusal of the meeting to allow this motion to be put that the main body of the council, with nearly all the members surrounding them, left the room. The majority of the club-party on that occasion is to be accounted for by their being banded together specially for the purpose; and those which have been obtained subsequently are to be accounted for by these simple facts, that the main body have never been banded together, and stay away from the meetings upon principle, that they will not be mixed up in such disreputable proceedings; and those who do attend only go there as they would to see the bears and monkeys of the Zoological Gardens; which, coupled with the committee's protests against the proceedings of the 23d of July, found in the commencement of the abstract, will account for the "levity" with which they regarded the censure of the meeting, which called forth the regret of Mr. Doane, found in the latter part of the same document.

In conclusion: the whole affray has arisen from an attempt to establish a power in the council irresponsible to the general body; to make the general body, 400 members, pay for the indulgence of the club, who numbered about 70; to make the secretaryship a good berth of 100l. per annum, and a house to live in; and, perhaps, to extricate the treasurer from the state of confusion he had allowed his accounts to get into.

Mr. Wagstaff and I are only the official organs of the committee, four out of five of whom have been unanimous as to all our proceedings.—I am, &c.

FRANK HOWARD.

FINE ARTS COMMISSION.

THE Sixth Report of the Commissioners recapitulates their appointment for the purpose of inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of rebuilding the palace at Westminster to promote

and encourage the fine arts in the United Kingdom, and in what manner an object of so much importance might be most effectually promoted, and that in their report of the 7th of August, 1845, they had recommended that six arched compartments in the House of Lords should be decorated with fresco-paintings; having, at the same time, expressed their opinion that it would be desirable to proceed gradually with the execution of such fresco-paintings, and that, in order to judge of the effect of the work in the locality aforesaid, one fresco should be completed before others should be commenced; they had accordingly, and with the sanction of her Majesty, committed the execution of such first fresco-painting to Mr. W. Dyce, A.R.A., the subject being that of the cartoon exhibited by him, viz., the Baptism of Ethelbert. They proceed to report that the said fresco-painting was completed in the month of July last, in the centre compartment of the south wall of the House of Lords, and that they had inspected the same. We copy what follows. "The design having been before approved by us, our attention was chiefly directed to the work as an example of fresco-painting, a method in a great measure new in this country, and in which we deemed it probable that some defects, arising from want of experience, might be apparent; defects which time and practice might, in future efforts, have removed. We have, however, the satisfaction to state, that the work in question presents no evidence of such imperfections; that, on the contrary, it evinces great knowledge of the process of fresco-painting, and great skill in its application; that, further, as regards the effect of fresco-painting in the locality, we consider that it promises to agree well with the architectural and other decorations therein adopted or to be adopted. We therefore beg leave to confirm our former recommendation, and to propose that the remaining five compartments should be decorated with fresco-paintings when the several designs for the same shall have been approved. And, being also of opinion that the satisfactory effect of Mr. Dyce's fresco is to be referred, in a great degree, to the style of design and colouring which he has adopted, and considering it desirable that a certain conformity of style and execution should pervade paintings employed in the decoration of architecture, and which must be seen together, we deem it important, without wishing to impose undue restrictions on the invention or taste of the other artists commissioned or to be commissioned to execute the remaining frescos in the House of Lords, that such artists should be recommended to adapt the size of their principal figures, their style of colouring, and the degree of completeness in the execution of their works, so as to make them agree sufficiently with each other and with the specimen already executed.

"We have further humbly to report to your Majesty, that having, from time to time, been furnished with drawings by the architect, shewing the possible extent to which compartments in the various localities of the palace at Westminster might be decorated with works of art, we are of opinion that it would not be expedient, with reference to the encouragement of British art, or with reference to the claims which may hereafter be urged for the commemoration of great events, to complete the series of paintings on the walls of the said palace at the present period; that, nevertheless, in accordance with the principles which have already guided us in deciding on the plan of decoration in the House of Lords, viz. with reference to fresco-paintings, stained windows, and statues, proposed for that locality, and also in the selection of statues proposed for St. Stephen's porch, St. Stephen's hall, and the royal approaches, we conceive it to be the duty of this commission, for the better guidance of present and future artists, and in order to maintain a character of harmony and unity worthy of such a building, to determine a complete scheme for the future decoration of the palace. We are of opinion that

in determining such scheme the especial destination of each portion of the building should be attended to; that, in the selection of subjects, the chief object to be regarded should be the expression of some specific idea; and the second, its illustration by means of some well-known historic or poetic incident adapted for representation in painting." The appendix to the report contains: 1. Commissions for frescos in the House of Lords. 2. Copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the commissioners on the 5th of June, 1846, respecting decorative works. 3. Letters from Mr. Etty respecting colours prepared with wax. 4. Observations on fresco-painting, by Mr. Dyce. 5. Communications from Mr. Hamlet Millett respecting a mode of rendering canvass durable by means of tan. 6. Communications from Mr. Linton respecting wax-painting; and, 7. The following notice respecting the competition in oil-painting:

"Her Majesty's commissioners having announced that their attention would in due time be directed to the means of selecting for employment artists skilled in oil-painting, with a view to the decoration of portions of the palace at Westminster, hereby give notice: 1. Three premiums of 500*l.* each, three premiums of 300*l.* each, and three premiums of 200*l.* each, will be given to the artists who shall furnish oil-paintings which shall be deemed worthy of one or other of the said premiums by judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works. 2. The paintings are to be sent, in the course of the first week in June, 1847, for exhibition, to Westminster Hall. 3. The commissioners reserve to themselves the right of excluding from public exhibition works which shall be deemed by them not to possess sufficient merit to entitle them to such a privilege. 4. The paintings, not exceeding two in number by each artist, are required to be prepared for the occasion. 5. The subjects are required to come under the general classes of religion, history, or poetry. 6. The dimensions are left to the choice of the artists, under the following conditions: The figures are not to be less than two in number; the size of the nearest figure or figures, in at least one of the specimens by each artist, is to be not less than that of life; but the size of the figures is altogether left to the choice of painters of marine subjects, battle-pieces, and landscapes. 7. The judges appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works may, if they shall think fit, require any artist to whom a premium shall have been awarded to execute, under such conditions as they may think necessary, an additional painting as a specimen of his ability, and in such case the premium awarded to such artist will not be paid, unless his second painting shall be approved by the judges. 8. The names of the artists are not required to be concealed. 9. The paintings will remain the property of the respective artists. 10. Paintings which may combine appropriate subjects with a high degree of merit, shall be considered eligible to be purchased by the nation, in order to be placed in one of the apartments of the palace at Westminster. 11. Religious, poetical, or allegorical subjects, which by judicious adaptation or treatment may have reference to the history or constitution of the kingdom may, as well as strictly historical subjects, be eligible to be so purchased. 12. The judges to be hereafter appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works, with a view to the award of premiums, will consist partly of artists. 13. The competition hereby invited is confined to British subjects, including foreigners who may have resided ten years or upwards in the United Kingdom.

"By command of the Commissioners,
C. L. EASTLAKE, Sec."

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 15, 1846.

Last week we lost one of the veterans of our literary army. He had survived himself and his

time, as it were, in complete seclusion; and I, for my part, although moving in circles where literary men abound, do not remember having seen there the features of M. de Jouy, member of the French Academy, librarian of the Louvre, &c. I have gathered the following from biographical notices of him: Born in 1767, he entered the army, and at the age of eighteen was a lieutenant in the royal infantry (one of our crack regiments), in which corps he first served in India, where he attracted the notice of Tippoo Saib. Later, as aid-de-camp of Dumouriez, he fought in the battles of Jammappes and Fleury. Later again, after he had left the service, after the disgraceful defection of his general, he became one of the *merveilleux* of French society under the Directoire. He wrote songs, burlesques, farces, a rather singular preface to his success as a tragic author, as well as a political and moral author and essayist. As the latter he made an impression which time has much effaced. The "*Ermite de la Chaussée d'Antin*" (a work celebrated at the time), brought to light a numerous progeny of "*Ermites*," amongst which are an "*Ermite en Angleterre*," and an "*Ermite en Irlande*," all more or less extracted from your *Tatler*, and of all the English, French, Russian, or Chinese spies who, one after another, divided the spoils of Steele and Addison. The "*Ermite*" was published in the *Gazette de France*, and contributed much to the success of that journal.

However, as it might have been foreseen, these "*Ermites*" were not long the fashion. The last were "*L'Ermite en Prison*" (M. de Jouy had been imprisoned, in consequence of some newspaper squabble), and the "*Ermite en Liberté*." This latter died in oblivion, and the author had to attempt another path. M. de Jouy, however, without much talent, was destined to achieve success in every kind of enterprise—the Fates had so willed it.

His tragedies, full of political allusions, awakened the jealous attention of the *Censure*; and under the Restoration whoever was subjected to the *Censure* was sure of success. The representation of *Belisaire* was forbidden on account of the allusions made therein to the fortunes of the exiled Emperor Napoleon. One play, however, *Sylla*, was permitted on the stage, although it contained also allusions to the fallen emperor; and Talma, the better to embody the idea of the poet, assumed the manner, the gait, even to the head-dress of Napoleon. I remember perfectly well having seen him in that part, and having admired his manner when giving audience to a dozen of conquered kings, amongst whom he would walk with his arms folded behind him, just like the hero at Austerlitz. I also remember the enthusiastic cheering which this sight would create in the house. The poet naturally reaped the benefit of this, and could well attribute to his lengthy and pompous declamation the effect produced by the political allusions of the tragedian. Talma could the better represent the attitudes, the movements, even to the accent of Napoleon, that he was for a long time admitted to the intimacy of the First Consul. It has even been said, but never proved, that the latter was a pupil, in the art of grandeur, of the stage-king.

Long previous to the production of *Sylla*, in 1810, M. de Jouy was admitted to the French Academy in lieu of Parny, the poet of the boudoir, a voluptuous wit and an atheist, the last representative of the indecorous scepticism of Voltaire and of the irreligion of the *Encyclopédie*. Since then M. de Jouy has scarcely written any thing besides *libretti* for operas. Amongst others, the *libretto* of *William Tell*, immortalised by Rossini, and *Le chapeau de paille d'Italie*, by

On the whole, M. de Jouy was, in private life, an excellent man, full of good nature, and free from affectation, with an easy and placid disposition, and an unimpeachable integrity. He belonged to a literary generation, that of the eighteenth century,—distinguished from ours by good

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manners, gentlemanly bearing, by modest pretensions, and a chaste spirit.

A few days after the death of M. de Jouy, the Academy held its annual meeting, in which are distributed the prizes at its disposal. Some are for talent, some for virtue. The latter were founded by M. de Monthyon, the former by M. Gobert, M. de Latour-Landry, &c., who have left considerable sums to be divided amongst the laureates. The prize of national history has been for the sixth time awarded to M. Thierry (Augustin), who has thus received 60,000*f.* (2600*l.*) as a supplementary reward of his labours devoted to the history of France. It is generally considered that the turn of some other candidate ought now to come. The continued preference shewn by the Academy towards M. Thierry arises less from a dearth of competitors worthy of receiving after him the liberal reward of the Academy than from a desire to compensate M. Thierry for the loss of his sight, the consequence of his researches amongst old charts and dusty manuscripts brought to life by his talents.

As a subject for an eulogium the Academy had chosen the "Life of Turgot." "We saw in this selection," said M. Viennet, who drew up the report, "an opportunity afforded to our times of rendering justice to one of its noblest precursors. As in science the labours of the genius who first invents are still useful as a study, and instructive, by the boldness of the method, even when the solution has become a trivial fact, so it appeared to us that it ought to be in the art of social perfection; the ideas and essays of a great mind in the last century, although they are, in these times, left far behind in our progress on some points, must be for us an imposing and fruitful study." The prize was awarded to M. Henry Baudrillart, a young writer, whose work upon Voltaire was, two years ago, well high preferred to the notice written by that poor Harel, whose life and death I mentioned three weeks ago. All agree in high praise of this notice, but I was not present at the perusal. Amongst other literary rewards given at the same time, we must mention a prize of 2000*f.* divided between two authors of a work upon the "Locutions Favourites de Molière." One of them, M. F. Genin, is now busy with a work which will prove most curious; it is the "Histoire de la Langue Française." He has already published some fragments of it, which indicate in the author an excellent appreciation of his subject, and all the learning requisite to turn it to good account. Besides this, M. Genin is witty, and this quality is not amiss. It was he who, some years since, played such a good trick upon the newspaper *La Presse*. That paper had been for some days publishing a novel entitled "Le Vol Funeste," by the author of the apocryphal Memoirs of the Marquise de Créqui. Of a sudden, in a hostile newspaper, it is said that this would-be new novel is merely an old one, gathered in the dust of some circulating library. Upon this scandal is rife. The *Presse* hastens to deny the fact, upon the faith of its contributor. The next day M. Genin—for he was the author of the precious discovery—in his turn refutes the denial; and that he may better prove the fact he has asserted, he gives the sequel of the previous *feuilleton* in the terms which, according to the truth of his assertion, must be found in that very day's number of the *Presse*; and verily both texts, when compared, proved quite identical; and the *Presse*, taken *flagrante delicto*, had no other consolatory resource left than to prosecute its contributor. On this occasion both were the subject of unlimited ridicule.

On the score of dramatic novelty I have nothing to notice but the *Temple de Solomon*, a grand melodrama, to the production of which the lessee of the Gaité, a Jew, has devoted a considerable sum. I do not remember having ever seen anything so splendid in any theatre of the Boulevards, as regards, costumes, decorations, &c. The expense incurred exceeds, it is said, 150,000*f.* (6000*l.*) All

the wags, in consequence, affirm that M. de Rothschild bears the expense out of respect to the memory of his predecessor Solomon. The Jewish character of this representation was made complete by the fact that Mlle. Sarah Felix (the sister of Mlle. Rachel) sang in it a Jewish canticle, the words by M. Halevy (a Jew), the music by Meyerbeer, who also reckons among the descendants of Jacob. Shall I now mention a wretched vaudeville, in four acts, played yesterday evening at the Variétés, and whose subject is "Paris l'Été." The scene of the play is successively shifted from a country-house to the Champs Élysées, to the Ecole de Natation, and to the Château-Rouge. The Château-Rouge is a public garden, destined to replace Tivoli (now levelled for the purpose of erecting new streets). There, on certain days, you may meet with a select party of our gentilhommes (not to be mistaken for our "gentlemen"), those of our Lorettes whose appearance is most slang-like, most *chicard*, that is to say, the most elegant of our *démouelles du monde* (courtizans). The reputation of this new place of amusement did not suffice to save the farce destined to initiate us into its mysteries; and we have egregiously hissed the flat and stale nonsense of which this time, as on many other occasions, Paris was the pretext.

In the little town of Vitry le Français, a monument is erected to the memory of Royer-Collard. The Minister of the Interior, M. Duchâtel, has subscribed a sum of 3000*f.* This disinterestedness on his part is the greater that M. Royer-Collard, considered here as the precursor and father of the *école doctrinaire* (MM. Guizot, Duchâtel, Rémusat, &c.) had ended by showering the wittiest sarcasms upon his quondam political pupils. It was he who said of M. Guizot: "S'il ne pratique pas ses maximes, au moins maxime-t-il ses pratiques."* Of this cutting sarcasm we have preserved the verb "maximer" to express an idea which in these days frequently occurs to the mind.

Paris, Sept. 22, 1846.

I HAVE given you an account of the life and death of M. de Jouy, our *Ermite de la Chaussée d'Antin*. Let us to-day talk of his inheritance. Around his academical fauteuil ambition, with her cares, is already rife. Amongst other candidates M. Barthélemy is mentioned, once the republican Juvenal, whose lips the ministry had formerly closed with a golden thread, but who, unable to restrain himself within the harsh conditions of the mercenary silence forced upon him during the last ten years, attempted last winter to re-enter the satirical lists. The *Sicile* reopened then to him without taking into account his former apostasy. But the public did not shew him the same amount of indulgence, and no longer allowed itself to be duped by the counterfeit indignation of a moralist so easily corrupted. It would indeed be highly indecorous in the Academy not to shew as much severity as the public has done. Besides this candidate, MM. Casimir Bonjour and Empis are named, two comic authors, colourless descendants of Colin d'Harleville and of Audrieux, unworthy grandchildren of Molière. Our wags affirm if the Academy says "Bonjour," it will be simply out of politesse; that if it says Empis,† it will before-hand anticipate public opinion. I leave to you the decision upon the merits of these two puns. Lastly, M. Jules Janin is amongst the competitors, and puts forward, as his most recent claim, his "Clarissa Harlowe." If "Clarissa Harlowe" constitutes a claim, we opine that Richardson himself might be elected.

These are the literary candidates. But the aristocratical world, the Faubourg St. Germain,

* The word "pratiquer" in French has a signification equivalent to our English "practise," and is equally taken almost universally in an invidious sense; however difficult of translation, "maximer une pratique" would mean the specious effort of a man to put forward some fine maxim for the purpose of justifying a bad action, or rather to justify his "practices."—*Ed. Lit. Gaz.*
† The pun is consequent entirely upon French pronunciation: "Si elle dit Empis (dit tant pis)."—*Ed. L. G.*

has presented one who is just as much fitted for the learned assembly as M. the Duc Pasquier or M. the Comte Molé; this gentleman is M. the Duc de Noailles. And yet M. de Noailles has not written four such verses as those which opened the doors of the Academy to another Grand Seigneur, M. de Sainte Aulaire (the grandfather of our ambassador). M. de Noailles has nothing on his conscience besides one poor little volume, the minimum of all academical baggage, the *sine qua non* for the Institute. So much for the form. I do not, however, suppose that the Parisian world of fashion would, on such insignificant claims, ground any serious pretensions in favour of their candidate. If the Academy is in want of a literary man, it can find better than M. de Noailles; but if its only desire is to obtain another great name, then M. de Noailles is just the man for it. The books of M. de Noailles are his ancestors, his arms, his patrician race, his ancient name. The works complete of M. de Noailles are M. de Noailles himself.

I will give you, when it is over, the results of this competition, this *course au fauteuil*.

Do not, however, imagine that it so preoccupies the public mind so much as to divert their attention from the great question, the approaching royal marriages. The pugnacious trumpeting of your ministerial journals have at last attracted the attention of the world on this side of the water, almost all its members being engaged in some Bourse transactions; and yesterday turning to account the symptoms of fear which began to manifest themselves in many minds, some wily speculators gave to the public funds, as well as to the railway shares, a retrograde movement. A supposititious letter of Queen Victoria, a well-authenticated manifesto of the Prince Don Henry, the prisoner escaped from Bourges, the terrible name of Cabrera, mixed up with a scarecrow with the threats of impending war, no more was wanting to raise a ghastly spectre, and to produce what is termed in brokers' style a complete panic. Nothing else is talked of for these last twenty-four hours; and an unfortunate comedy, in five acts, and in verse, which will be given to us this very evening, by the Théâtre Français, is produced in a very evil hour, in the midst of these conflicting financial interests, to make an appeal to Parisian curiosity.

I will give you an account of it next week. But I can mention to-day the quarrel between Mlle. Rachel and the Théâtre Français. The grievances of the theatre are enumerated in a memorial sent to the Minister, a memorial which has not yet been, and may never be, made public, if the belligerent parties come to an amicable arrangement, and of which, by a strange chance, you will naturally reap the benefit.

The Théâtre Français, through the medium of the royal commissary, reproaches Mlle. Rachel with interpreting abusively the clause which entitles her to claim every year a three months' vacation. These three months, they say, ought, in part, to be devoted to the quiet necessary for the health of the young and brilliant tragedian. Instead of enjoying some rest, they say, she leaves Paris, she goes from town to town exacting from her foreign or provincial admirers a tribute by which her revenues are doubled, but also which endangers her health, already shattered. In consequence, on her return to Paris, when her comrades reckon on her exertions to retrieve their declining treasury, Mlle. Rachel declares that she is ill, indulges freely in the use and abuse of medical certificates, remains confined at home, and yet receives in its entirety an enormous salary, which she certainly does not earn.

Facts are recorded on this point which prove how unequally the talents and strength of Mlle. Rachel are by her divided between foreign theatres and the one to which she belongs. Thus, during her last trip she played twenty-two times in the course of one month. On her return to Paris she gave only two representations in the same space of time. The sociétaires of the Théâtre Français

submitted for a length of time to these mercenary caprices, to this exuberance of egotistical love in prosecuting her own advantage. But now they consider that it is high time to call her more rigorously to account, and to demand of her more efficient co-operation on behalf of her comrades. For my part, I agree with them; but what is the use of these recriminations? Have they the means of compelling Mdlle. Rachel to shew herself more careful of the interests of others? Has she not, over and over again, the power, if she be irritated, of retorting upon the Théâtre Français, and avenging the coercive measures which she might have to complain of? In such a conflict, I know but one way of recalling to reason an artist of such high standing, and that is to evoke a serious, a dangerous rival. Let them find in Paris a young girl, handsome, intelligent, gifted with that energy, that internal power, by which Mdlle. Rachel is so eminently characterised; let this girl be instructed, formed with all possible care; and one fine day let a new Hermione, a new Roxane, appear on the French stage. You will soon, I warrant, see the health of Mdlle. Rachel improve daily; see her temper become more kindly, and her co-operation more regular. No doctor could contrive such a miracle; and the Minister of the Interior, with all the power at his command, will never exercise over Mdlle. Rachel as much authority as the fear of a rival worthy of her.

One dramatic novelty, one only, claims our attention. And even that is a comic opera, in one act; but the subject of it is fascinating and novel; a flower, a simple flower, is this subject, on whose leaves depend the destinies of an honest family. It is true that this flower is a tulip, and that this tulip is a "Sultana." Even so: the Queen of Tulips, a tulip nonpareil. An old Dutchman is the possessor of this treasure, and it is destined to be the dowry of his daughter. But one fine morning it is found broken, blighted, crushed. No dowry now! no marriage!—despair! Enters a giddy young page, carrying under his arm a little porcelain flower-pot, and in that flower-pot another tulip; a tulip no less handsome, no less rare, no less *Sultana*, than the defunct Mdlle. Von Berghem covets this superb flower; and such is her desire to marry Leopold, that she begs the gift of it of the young page. The young gentleman, with more gallantry than wisdom, immediately gives it to her, and yet the tulip belonged not to him, but to his master, to the Duke of Nassau himself, who has commissioned him to deliver it to a handsome countess, with whom he is smitten. The tulip contained a love-letter. No sooner has Mdlle. de Berghem obtained possession of her dowry in the shape of a flower than she hastens with all speed to offer the tulip "Sultana" to the Princess of Nassau, who is passionately fond of those flowers, and to demand a lieutenantcy for Leopold. In the meantime the Prince finds out how well his love-message has been delivered; and, highly incensed at the negligence of his page, he gives him a letter for the governor of a certain fortress, who is ordered to place in durance vile for some time the unfaithful messenger. The page, who suspects no treachery, and fondly imagines he has possession of a commission of lieutenant, forthwith gives it, with his usual good nature and kindness, to his friend Leopold. You see the *quid-pro-quo* at a glance; and the terrible consequences which may result therefrom. But the Princess of Nassau makes a timely appearance, obtains the pardon of the page, gives a lieutenantcy to Leopold, marries him to Mdlle. Von Berghem, and turns to her own advantage the tender dispositions evinced by the Prince in favour of the Countess. Some charming couplets, set to polka measure, a chorus full of spirit and wit, a well-conceived quartette, according to the Italian style, are the most prominent parts of this little opera, the success of which has been very great. The music is by a young composer, known hitherto by some

musical articles inserted in the journals devoted to art. His name is M. Maurice Bourges.

(Of later date, from another Correspondent: the *Infanta's Marriage*.)

The journals here are occupied solely with the Spanish marriage, and the conversation of the salons turns upon nothing else. In the highest political circles it is said that the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier was some time since consented to by Lord Aberdeen, if delayed until the Queen of Spain had issue; and that the question was supposed to rest on this basis: that Lord Aberdeen, in his entire belief in the good faith of the government here, informed M. Guizot that Mr. Bulwer had instructions to furnish M. de Bresson, the French ambassador at Madrid, with copies of all despatches from the Foreign Office in London before their particulars were communicated to the Spanish government: that M. Guizot acquainted Lord Aberdeen that M. de Bresson had received similar directions to communicate his despatches to Mr. Bulwer; and that, in direct breach of this understanding, every communication which had the slightest allusion to the project for the immediate marriage of the Queen and her sister was purposely withheld from the sight and knowledge of the British ambassador. If this be true, as is generally believed among the best informed here, honest France and perfidious Albion may exchange *sobriquets*.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, 2d Sept. 1846.

M. LAYARD has [as mentioned in preceding *Gazettes*] succeeded M. Botta in the archaeological researches in Assyria. The ground explored by M. Botta was at Khorsabad, situated about sixteen miles north-east of Nineveh; that by M. Layard is in a neighbouring district called Nimrud, situated about the same distance south of Nineveh, at the junction of the Tigris and great Zab rivers. It is almost a twelvemonth since M. Layard commenced his excavations under a mound which he is causing to be excavated at this moment. He has discovered a magnificent temple, which, like that at Khorsabad, appears to have been a prey to the flames.

At the date of the last accounts he had already discovered fifteen apartments, and had taken from them two hundred and fifty bas-reliefs. To ascertain the topographical position of these ruins, we have only to consult Xenophon, who says, that after having crossed the Zab, the Greeks found, at a short distance from the banks of that river, the ruins of a city on the banks of the Tigris. In that city, called Larissa, formerly inhabited by the Medes, there was a great pyramid. This description exactly corresponds with the ruins of Nimrud. The pyramid, though now buried under ground, may still be seen.

Major Rawlinson, the British consul at Bagdad, and other very competent authorities in such matters, consider Nimrud as the ancient Nineveh, the capital of the first Assyrian empire, which ended with Sardanapalus.*

A bas-relief recently discovered presents a complete history of the military art among the Assyrians,† and proves that they made use of engines of war the invention of which has been ascribed to the Greeks and Romans,—such as the battering-rams, the tower on wheels, the catapult, and

* Nimrud was first visited by Mr. Rich in 1820, and afterwards by Mr. Ainsworth in 1837, who sought for the pyramid of Larissa at that place (*Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand*, p. 137). Bochart, in his great work on sacred geography, identified the primeval city of Reson with Larissa, an identification with which Mr. A. was inclined to coincide, from the position of the ruins between Nineveh and Calah (*San Patti Zohab*); but Major Rawlinson's identification of the same site with the first Nineveh would be unfavourable to this view of the subject. It is remarkable that Xenophon makes no mention of Nineveh; Nimrud or Larissa was already an uninhabited ruin in the time of the Greeks, or seven hundred years before the birth of our Saviour.—*Ed. L. G.* See review of Prince Napoleon's *Travels in the East*.

others. The bas-relief of which we are speaking covers the wall of an apartment, 150 metres (yards) in length, and 30 in breadth, and forms a part of representations of battles, sieges, and lion-hunts.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

BORNEO.

BORNEO, by the Hon. Capt. Henry Keppel, R.N. (second edition, Chapman and Hall).—Though we reviewed the first edition of this work at considerable length, we are now induced to recal the public attention to it, in consequence of the current of events from the quarter of the globe to which it relates, which have since, and especially of late, furnished such ample topics for newspaper record. The news from Borneo this week is of very high importance; and the policy which may be adopted by our government towards the Indian archipelago involves a question of immense present and future national magnitude. To understand the bearings of the case, Capt. Keppel's book must be carefully weighed, and his and his friend Mr. Brooke's opinions be allowed the paramount influence they deserve. Let it not be forgotten that their hearty union in these seas, the extraordinary establishment of the one, and the gallant co-operation of the other, laid the foundation of the existing state of things, and for the time being, put down Malay piracy. But it was foreseen and stated by them, that to extirpate this curse, and relieve this rich quarter of the globe for the blessings of commerce, the progress of civilisation, the extension of a pure religion, and the extinction of slavery, occasional visits and retributive punishments would not suffice; but that a strong and permanent scheme of policy must be adopted, in the first place, to restrain the hereditary robbers who infest the sea, and, in the next place, to cultivate the coasts and the interior by encouraging and protecting the Dyak population, so as to enable them to defy Malay oppression and turn to pursuits of peace and security, which would soon render them independent, prosperous, and happy. There stands Sarawak, an example of the feasibility of this plan; there stands the Island of Labuan, as if meted by Providence for a British establishment; and there lies the course of numberless vessels to carry and interchange commodities for the benefit of all, a world extending to the furthestmost south of Australia,—if only safety can be secured for mercantile adventure. Mr. Brooke has more than realised Sir Stamford Raffles' frustrated hopes: let him only be seconded as he ought to be; let a Keppel again shew the pirates on every shore, in every creek, and up every river, what English valour and conduct can do; let the overpowering screw be put on once and for all, without going backwards and forwards,—and the future accounts from Borneo will be of a very different nature from those just received and gazetted. If there be any intelligent readers who have not yet read Captain Keppel's most interesting Narrative, we advise them to take it up now, when a renewed curiosity has been excited on the subjects of which it treats.

THE DRAMA.

The Haymarket Theatre opened on Thursday with, what the enterprising lessee ought never to be, *The Poor Gentleman*, which was well cast, and being always stirring and lively, went off with its wonted effect. A new farce of mediocre merit, called, what the said lessee ought, for his public catering, successfully to be, *The Fortunate Hunter*, followed; and may, when its wheels are greased, run more smoothly and with greater effect. The scene is laid in that fashionable watering-place, Margate; and Hudson the Irish hero; Tibbury, a cross deprecator of sea-side resorts; Buckstone, a genuine Cockney, opposite to him in enthusiastic relish for every sport and folly; with Mrs. Chifford as a poor but presumed rich old maid; the object of pursuit, fill up the measure with a good deal of character and life, and to the end of the play.

Princess's.—Richardson wrote, Jules Janin abridged and translated, a cunning playwright dramatised the most effective passages of Jules Janin; as usual, an English dramatist seized upon the French play; and, the circuit of transmigration being completed, *Clarissa Harlowe* has made her appearance on the stage. The three acts of which the drama consists are well selected for their contrast with each other; but the exhibition of only the systematic attempts of a rōu to seduce his victim was not so likely to be popular with an English audience as it may have been on the other side of the Channel; and consequently the success of the piece at the *Princess's* was more than doubtful on its first representation, and its attractive qualities have not since improved. The scenery, dresses, mounting, &c. were all that could be desired; and the acting, by Mrs. Stirling, Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. H. Hughes, and the others of the dramatic corps, as good as possible; but the whole subject-matter is too repugnant to English feeling for stage representation; and the career of *Clarissa Harlowe* must, therefore, be a short and profitless one to the management.

BIOGRAPHY.

MRS. PLANCHE.

With sincere sorrow we record the death of this amiable and accomplished lady, the wife of Mr. Planché, the popular dramatist, which sad event, endured with calm resignation, took place on Tuesday, the 22d ult., when she had just completed her fiftieth year. She was born August 8th, 1796, and married April 26th, 1821. In September, 1839, whilst in delicate health, the death of a beloved brother gave a shock to her system from which she never perfectly recovered, having, after a brief rally, been seized in November, 1840, with the afflicting illness under which she languished for nearly six years; the last three aggravated by paralysis, which deprived her of the use of her left arm, and partially affected her speech and memory. During this long period, and particularly the first three years, her sufferings were of the most acute description, and her life constantly in danger; but her fine courage and cheerful nature kept up not only herself but all her family in the most trying moments of her affliction. Shortly after the opening of the Olympic Theatre by Madame Vestris, as an amusement during some leisure hours, she wrote the little drama called *The Welsh Girl*, the plot being taken from *La Nouvelle Champeuse*, and its success induced her to make some other dramatic attempts, amongst which, *A Handsome Husband* and *A Pleasant Neighbour*, at the Olympic, and *The Sledge-Driver* and *The Ransom*, at the Haymarket, were exceedingly fortunate, and are still popular both in London and the provinces. Gifted with beauty, grace, and intelligence in no common degree, her character may be summed up in the one homely but expressive word, *GOODNESS*. Self never seemed to enter her thoughts. She appeared to live but for the welfare and happiness of others; and through the last miserable months of her existence her despondency was clearly caused by the consciousness that she could no longer be of service to her fellow-creatures.

Knowing intimately her worth during a quarter of a century, we mingle a satisfaction with our deep regrets in paying this tribute to her memory. The excellence of her heart and the sweetness of her temper, endeared her to all who ever enjoyed the pleasure of her society, in which the playfulness of the child and the modesty of the intelligent woman were equally delightful. She has left two daughters, one if not both of whom have already given public evidence that they are inheritors of her virtues and literary tastes and accomplishments.

THOMAS CLARKSON, ESQ.

The earliest and most zealous and indefatigable apostle for the abolition of negro slavery, died in his 87th year. He was the author of innumerable

productions in the great cause in which he was so enthusiastically engaged.

VARIETIES.

Lieut. Warner's Long Range.—We are informed that an officer of artillery of high standing has been selected, with the consent of both parties, to test the merits of Lieut. Warner's inventions both of the shell and long range; and that the Treasury have appropriated the sum of 1500*l.* to defray the expenses of the experiments: so that the curiosity of the public has at length some prospect of being gratified in respect to this *questio vexata*.

The Gun-Cotton: adopted!—Professor Schönbein's gun-cotton has, we understand, been submitted to a board of engineer and artillery officers, who, after a series of experiments and trials of its powers with muskets and rifles, have reported most favourably of its value and utility as respects small arms, and recommended that further experiments should be made upon a larger scale with the view of testing its applicability to heavy ordnance.

Remarkable Phenomenon.—The *Aberdeen Herald* describes under this title a recent singular appearance of the sea at low-water, which assumed a purple colour for about 30 yards from the shore. The water on examination was actually purple, and glutinous, containing so much colouring matter that it dyed red whatever touched it. As the tide rose, the coloured water, packed closer in shore, becoming darker and darker. Subsequently the shore was covered with myriads of the meduse or galley-fish, to the spawn of which the appearance above described is attributed.

New Planet.—A letter from Dr. Brünnow, of the Royal Observatory at Berlin, to Mr. J. R. Hind, of Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park (*Times*), states, that on the night of Sept. 23d M. Galle had found Le Verrier's planet, appearing as a star of the eighth magnitude, but with a diameter of two or three seconds. He gives its places—

	Mean time.	R. A.	Declination.
Sept. 23.	12h. 0m. 14.6s.	328° 19' 16.0"	—13° 24' 8.2"
" 24.	8 54 40.9	328 18 14.3	—13 24 29.7

and adds, "the planet is now retrograde, its motion amounting daily to four seconds of time." Mr. Hind himself announces that this discovery, "one of the greatest triumphs of theoretical astronomy," was also seen by himself on Wednesday evening, the 30th; and that, notwithstanding the moonlight and hazy sky, it appeared bright, and with a power of 320. He could see the disk, and the following position is the result of his instrumental comparisons with 33 Aquiri:

Sept. 30, at 8h. 16m. 21s. Greenwich mean time.	
Right ascension of planet, 21h. 52m. 47.15s.	
South declination 13° 27' 20"	

The Central Sun: New Astronomy.—Mr. Mädler, the astronomer of Dorpat, has lately published a pamphlet under the title *The Central Sun*, in which he communicates to the learned world the results of his researches carried on without interruption for more than six years, combined with ancient and modern observations relative to the motions of the fixed stars. They relate to the brightest star (the *Aleyone*), discovered by him among the seven brightest stars in the group of the Pleiades, which he considers to be the central sun of all starry systems known to us. He calculates the distance from the boundary of our system at 34,000,000 times the distance of the sun from the earth, which a ray of light traverses in 537 years. Our sun, he states, takes 182,000,000 of years to perform its orbit round this central sun, which exceeds our sun in magnitude 117,000,000 times. Mädler announces that he will shortly publish a separate work on the motions of the fixed stars.—*From St. Petersburg, Aug. 28.* What says Lord Rosse's telescope to this?

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Dombey and Son.—Mr. Dickens' new work has appeared under the above title, and, to judge from No. 1, the *Firm* is likely to be firmly established in public confidence and

favour. The opening characters are quite in the author's popular style; taken from every-day life, here and there marked by certain peculiarities, and the incidents of the tale now lightened by those slight humorous remarks, which are indicative of close and accurate observation, or impressed with those fine touches of humanity which reach the heart of every reader. The death of Mrs. Dombey is a touching instance of the last—Dombey himself is an original portrait; Mr. Chick, with his snatches of tune, bids fair to afford us a few laughs, and the general contrast of the poor natural Toodles with the rich, artificial, and ambitious Dombey is well carried out. We think a few hints of probable results ought to have been withheld. The novelist has no business to give his readers such early glimpses into the futurity he is preparing for them.

A *Catalogue* of the Library of the late Baron J. G. Versteek van Soelen has reached us from the Hague; and the sale, which begins on Monday the 12th, seems to be important enough to challenge the attention of English booksellers and public institutions. The folios amount to 168 lots; the quartos, 379; the octavos, 1589; besides a few duodecimos, maps, charts, &c. A considerable number of his works, illustrated by engravings, are of the most costly editions. The *Catalogue* extends to 103 pages. The sellers are the Brothers van Cleef and W. P. van Stockum, of Amsterdam and the Hague.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The Economic Chess-Board invented by P. M. Roget, M.D., *fec. 2s. 6d.*—Narrien's Analytical Geometry for the Use of the Royal Military College, 8vo, *roan, 8s. 6d.*—Authentic Account of the Occupation of Bohemia in 1745, edited by G. G. Mounsey, 8vo, *9s.*—The Syrian Church, their Early History, Liturgies, and Literature, by J. W. Etheridge, *fec. 7s. 6d.*—Muskett's Sportsman's Register; or, Game Book, oblong, half-bd. 5s.; cloth, 2s. 6d.; stiff covers, 1s.—*Oliver Twist*, by Dickens, 8vo, 11s.—*Pictures from Italy*, new edit. by Dickens, *fec. 6s.*—The Hope of the Kakek, 3d edit. 18mo, 2s. 6d.—*Bohni's Standard Library*: Beckman's Invention, Vol. II, 2s.—*Bohni's Library of Small Debts in England*, by J. Jago, Esq., 18mo, 4s. 6d.—*Vidal's Tales of the Bush*, 3d edit. 18mo, 5s.—*Slade's Parochial Sermons*, Vol. III, 18mo, 3s. 6d.—*Smith's Manual of Theology*, 18mo, 4th edit. 8s. 6d.—*New English Spelling-Book*, 12mo, 1s.—*The Parlour-Novelist*, Vol. X, The Dark Lady of Doona, by W. H. Maxwell, cl. 2s. 6d.; sewed, 2s.—*Münzer's Music-Book for the Young*, sewed, 1s.—*A Poet's Bazaar*, from the Danish of Hans C. Andersen, 3 vols. post 8vo, 11. 11s. 6d.—*An Antiquarian Ramble through the Streets of London*, by J. T. Smith, 2 vols. post 8vo, 11. 8s.—*Standard Novels*, Vol. CIII. *My Cousin Nicholas*, *fec. 6s.*—*Boguet's Library*, Vol. XII. *Migniet's French Revolution*, 3s. 6d.—*Hind's History of Christianity*, new edit. 8vo, 15s.—*Hind's Three Temples*, 3d edit. 5s. 6d.—*Rose's Biographical Dictionary*, Vol. X, 8vo, 18s.—*Blomfield's Prometheus of Eschylus*, 8th edit. 8vo, 8s.—*Udall's New County Courts Act*, 9 and 10 Viet. *cap. 95*, 12mo, 4s.—*The German Reformation of the Nineteenth Century*, post 8vo, 9s.—*Lodge's Portraits of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain*, *fec. 8vo*, Vol. II, 6s. 6d.—*Darvill on Training the English Race-Horse*, 2 vols. 8vo, 30s.—*Canada and the Canadians in 1846*, by Sir R. Bonnycastle, 2 vols. post 8vo, 11. 1s.—*The Roman Republic*; a True Tale of the Republic, by H. W. Herbert, Esq. 3 v. post 8vo, 11. 11s. 6d.—*The Gate of Prophecy*, by W. B. Gallowsay, M.A. 9 vols. 8vo, 11. 4s.—*The Influences of the Game-Laws*, by R. G. Welford, Esq., 3s.—*The Brigand*; or, *Corse de Lion James's Works*, Vol. X, 8s.—*Political Dictionary*, Vol. 17, 12mo, 15s.—*Chemistry and Physics in relation to Physiology and Pathology*, by Justus Liebig, 8vo, sewed, 3s.—*Naturalist's Library*, Vol. XIII. *Fly-Catchers*, 4s. 6d.—*Recreation* (The) for 1847, *fec. 5s.*—*Guy's Hospital Reports*, Vol. IV, 2d Series, 8vo, 13s.—*Union to Christ and to his Church*, by Rev. T. Smyth, D.D.—*Naturalist's Poetical Companion*, with Notes, selected by Rev. E. Wilson, 3d edit. *fec. cloth*, 7s. 6d.; *mor. 10s. 6d.*—*God's Husbandry*, by W. Whately, 12mo, 3s.—*Lionel Deerhurst*; or, *Fashionable Life under the Regency*, edited by the Countess of Blessington, 3 vols., post 8vo, 11. 11s. 6d.

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

(This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.)

1846.	h. m. s.	1846.	h. m. s.
Oct. 3	11 49 7.0	Oct. 7	11 47 55.5
4	— 48 48.6	8	47 38.6
5	— 48 30.5	9	47 29.3
6	— 48 12.8		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In this, the first No. of the last quarter of the first year of the enlarged Series and reduced price of the *Literary Gazette* (it is a long roundabout to tell), we desire to state that provision was made to furnish back Nos. and complete Sets from the earliest publication in January last; but as, notwithstanding what we considered to be an ample supply for any consequent addition of Subscribers, our reserves of some portions ran short, we have to request readers making up their volume, and their newsreaders, booksellers, &c., to favour our publisher as soon as possible with their orders, so that we may employ our best endeavours to prevent disappointments.

ERRATUM.—P. 536, col. 1. Line 23, for *Presence* read *Prince*; it was the printer, and not the writer, who converted our real flesh and blood Prince Albert into an abstract essence!!!

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Notice is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent per Annum, for the Half-Year ending the 30th of June, 1846, is now in course of PAYMENT at the Banking-House of the Company in Lothbury. The business of the Bank is conducted on the following principles:—

Accounts of parties received and kept on the plan generally adopted by London bankers.

Parties having current accounts with this Bank have the advantage of transferring any surplus balance to a deposit account bearing interest, and sums of money are received on deposit from parties not keeping current accounts at such rate of interest and for such periods as may be agreed upon.

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August 1, 1846.

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The result of the Third septennial investigation of the affairs of the PALLADIUM, having been announced to the Proprietors and Policyholders, at the General Meeting, 21st ult., the Directors submit to the public, in evidence of the success which has attended the business of the Society, the following Table, shewing—Total additions made to Policies for 5000*l.*, which had been in force for 21 years, on the 31st December, 1846.—

Age at commencement.	Gross Additions to the Sum Assured.	Annual Premium on the Policy.	Reduction of Premiums equivalent to the Bonus declared.
10	4791 19 1	428 4 2	421 11 11
15	930 1 9	96 9 2	28 10 3
20	1070 19 0	183 19 2	87 7 5
25	1026 1 7	120 4 2	59 18 7
30	1128 7 2	130 10 0	42 14 6
35	1179 6 5	149 11 8	64 18 0
40	1271 8 1	160 15 10	82 2 9
45	1283 16 11	194 10 0	113 11 1
50	1434 49 9	226 13 4	164 8 8

In this Society the Assured receive Four-fifths of the Profits of a long-established and successful business, the principal of the remaining fifth being invested for their security, in addition to the guarantee of a numerous and wealthy Proprietors.

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Applications for Agencies in places where none are appointed to be addressed to the Secretary.

1st June, 1846.

JEREMIAH LODGE, Secretary and Actuary.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—

CLAUDET'S DAGUERROTYPES.—Mr. CLAUDET having been employed to execute a series of Daguerrotypes of this great national work, in the Studio of Mr. WYATT, at various points in its progress, and when finally placed in its elevated situation, has produced a number of highly successful and interesting Views. These are now placed in his Rooms for the inspection of the Public, who are respectfully invited to visit his Establishment, which is open daily from 9 till 5 o'clock.

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HENDRIE'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, so long celebrated for improvement, retains its superiority as a perfectly mild emollient soap, highly salutary to the skin, possessing an aromatic and lasting perfume: each Packet is labelled with Perkins's steel plate of Windsor Castle.

A variety of highly perfumed Soap Tablets, Sand Balls, &c., prepared without angular corners.

HENDRIE'S FINEST TOOTH-POWDER, an essential preparation for beautifying the Teeth, and preserving them in a sound and healthy condition, is exceedingly agreeable to the mouth, and divesting the Teeth of every impurity, increases the beauty of the enamel in polish and colour.

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HENDRIE'S COLD CREAM OF ROSES, prepared in great perfection.

IMPROVED SCOURING SOAP, for removing greasy spots from Silks.

ESSENCE OF LIME, for Linen, to be used without preparation, is a cure.

MR. RAINY

Respectfully begs leave, on the occasion of the conclusion of the Legislative Proceedings on the Corn Laws, again to advert to the subject of

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION AND PRIVATE CONTRACT.

On this subject he circulated a pamphlet containing an explanation of the former usual scale of commission, of the alteration and reduction he had made, and also an exposition of the secret and irregular compact entered into by many auctioneers for making allowances, in the shape of bribery to intermediaries, and Mr. Rainy wishes to embrace this opportunity of stating his intention to confine his attention for the future to the valuation, sale, and purchase of estates and first-class residences, and the various other matters of business relative to the different descriptions of real property.

During the political excitement which existed this season, and from the conflicting opinions promulgated upon the consequences of Sir Robert Peel's measures affecting landed estates, Mr. Rainy considered it to be his duty to those who did him the honour to consult him, rather to discourage their incurring those expenses which are unavoidable in attempts to effect sales by auction; but the discussion is at an end, it may reasonably be anticipated that confidence will be gradually restored, and that those vendors who think proper to resort to the public market may have improved chances of success. It is also to be recollected that the auction-tax of three per cent has been abandoned.

With regard to the effect of the abolition of protection upon the value of landed property, Mr. Rainy is free to confess that he has not participated in those feelings of alarm which have been manifested in many quarters that are entitled to the highest respect; and he trusts that the apprehensions which have been entertained will soon be dispelled. At the same time he could have desired, in common with many others, that some modification should have been introduced in the settlement of so great and important a question, which, without being prejudicial to other interests, might have tended to conciliate the views of the agricultural body at large, and which not only previous circumstances, but those of the time, appeared to render advisable. As, however, the power of an increasing population to acquire the means to purchase articles of consumption may doubtless be materially expanded by a more active, judicious, and efficient application of labour than has hitherto been the case, and particularly in Ireland, where such an ample field is presented for improvement, the natural result must be an enlarged and growing demand for the products of the soil, accompanied with the accumulation and more rapid circulation of wealth, and con-

sequently the maintenance of fair and remunerating prices; whilst prosperity, comfort, order, and contentment may be more generally diffused among the industrious working classes, and to the attainment of which objects the public mind and the powerful exertions of the independent press of the country are now so energetically directed. But much still remains to be done in respect to the manifold arrangements and ramifications connected with real property. An equitable adjustment of the public burdens is especially demanded, rendering other sources of income liable to a fair and equalised contribution to the exigencies of the State; greater facilities to the conveyance of estates after they have been sold, and to the exchange and enfranchisement of copyhold, church, and corporation lands, the extinction of heriots and quit-rents by compensation, and the reconstruction of the levy, and ultimate redemption of the land-tax. Under these heads Mr. Rainy would suggest the adoption of less complicated forms, and that the remuneration to all legal practitioners, whether counsel or solicitors, should be correspondingly increased in proportion to the promptitude and despatch exercised by them in these transactions, and based upon the principle of a liberal consideration in recognition of special services, rather than the prevailing mode of infinitesimal items and needless circumspection. Thus would the public, as vendors and purchasers, and the professional become mutual gainers; the removal of difficulties would inspire better faith and multiply the number of purchasers, and the great inconvenience, dissatisfaction, and frequent loss, arising from delays, would be progressively obviated. It has been charged against Mr. Rainy that he is inimical to solicitors and attorneys. This he emphatically denies. What he has aimed at is, the independence of his own profession, without any infringement whatever upon their legitimate ground; for in recommending, years ago, a different system as to conveyances, and which he still continues to urge and recommend—but to overcome prejudices, imaginary self-interests, jealousies, or assumptions, is no easy task—he is confident that they (the legal profession) would, as a body, derive a considerable accession of income, with infinitely greater satisfaction to the nobility, gentry, and the public, than under the present system, and would also command higher respect and credit for themselves.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES ARE ON SALE BY
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in one of the most admired counties, of 8500*l.* a year, the lands of the best quality, and nearly in a ring fence; a noble stone mansion and all appurtenances, a beautiful park, splendid timber, extensive pleasure gardens and barhouses, manors stocked with game, farm-houses and buildings, all in excellent order, and two advowsons, within four hours of London by railway.

BEECH HILL PARK, near Barnet, 260 acres, finely timbered, with a capital mansion and offices, farm-buildings, and other lands.

Near to WINDSOR, a PARK of 200 acres, with very fine timber and sheets of water, and a truly noble and spacious stone mansion, equal to an establishment of the first rank, two miles from the Slough station; the soil particularly dry and healthy, and the circumstances altogether peculiarly attractive. One hundred and fifty acres of land contiguous to, and in part adjoining the park, may be had at the option of the purchaser. The mansion is completely and most elegantly furnished, and every portion is in the very highest order.

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Gold Medal of the highest Order of Merit,
Presented through the Minister of Public Instruction, at
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Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, as a testimony to
the unequalled performance of his recently invented Patent
Chronometers, during the Grand Russian Chronometrical
Expedition of 1843.

The following is an Extract from a Letter of M. STRUVE,
Member of the Academy, and First Astronomer of the Central
Observatory, St. Petersburg, to G. B. AIRY, Esq.,
Astronomer Royal:—

"With respect to the quality of the Chronometers, a
very considerable difference between them has been most
distinctly marked; and I hasten to inform you, that
among the great number of Chronometers [81] of so
many distinguished Artists, THE DENTS HAVE HELD
THE FIRST RANK IN A BRILLIANT MANNER. I have
to request you will announce this to Mr. DENT; and
present to him my congratulations on this result, and tell
him that I shall shortly write to him to thank him most
sincerely for the great assistance which he has afforded
towards the success of the expedition, by sending us his
admirable Chronometers."

It is necessary to state that, in the original letter, the words
in small capitals were underlined with a double line, and
that in italics with a single one.

Extract from the 4to work of M. STRUVE, entitled, "Expe-
dition Chronométrique, exécutée par l'ordre de Sa Majesté
L'Empereur Nicolas Ier."

"M. E. DENT, de Londres, nous a fourni les Chrono-
mètres qui, sans contestation, ont contribué le plus
efficacement à l'exactitude du résultat de notre expé-
dition."

"Mr. E. DENT, of London, has furnished us with the
Chronometers which, beyond dispute, have contributed
most effectually to the exactitude of the result of our
expedition."

EDWARD J. DENT,

82 Strand, 33 Cockspur Street, and 34 Royal Exchange,
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**Chronometer and Watch-Maker to the Queen
and H.R.H. Prince Albert,**

Has the gratification of further stating, in addition to the
above high Testimonial, that he has received the FIRST
PRIZE REWARD from the British Government for the
unequalled performance of his CHRONOMETER, which
varied only 0.54 hundredths of a second in its rate during a
public trial of twelve months at the Royal Observatory,
Greenwich. These trials, now terminated, lasted for thirteen
years; during which period there were deposited, in competi-
tion, by different makers, nearly 500 Chronometers.

E. J. DENT has now the further satisfaction of an-
nouncing that, as an additional reward for the performance
of his Patent Chronometers in 1844, H. I. M. the Emperor
has been graciously pleased to confer upon E. J. DENT the
appointment and title of "Chronometer Maker to H. I. M.
the Emperor of Russia."

(A COPY). "ASHBURNHAM HOUSE,
"16th January, 1845.

"By an official letter dated 3^d of December, 1844,
Monsieur the Minister of Public Instruction has just in-
formed me, that His Majesty the Emperor, as a recompense
for the useful service you rendered the Chronometrical Ex-
pedition confided to M. de Struve, has deigned to grant you
the title of 'Chronometer Maker to H. I. M. the Emperor
of Russia.'

"It is with real pleasure that I hasten to inform you of
this, and take this occasion to offer you the assurance of my
cordial regards.

"To Mr. DENT.

"BRUNNOW."

POOR MAN'S GUARDIAN SOCIETY, 40
Leicester Square, to aid the Poor in their Applications
for Parochial Relief, and to secure to them the legal and hu-
mane dispensation of the law.

The Committee feel it their duty to draw the attention of
the public who take an interest in the treatment of the Poor
to the following evidence:

Andover Union.

Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Sir Frankland Lewis's (Ex-Commissioner of the Poor Law)
opinion of Mr. Edward Chadwick, Secretary of the Poor-Law
Commissioners:

"I thought Mr. Chadwick the most unscrupulous, the
most dangerous, and as little trustworthy as any officer I
ever saw within the walls of any office."—Vide "The Times,"
August 12, 1846.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick's counter-statement:

"I have been commonly assailed for documents for which
I was not individually responsible. Sir James Graham, Sec-
retary of State for the Home Department, passed animad-
versions on me on account of a letter written by Mr. G.
Lewis, a Poor-Law Commissioner (Son of Sir P. Lewis). I
complained to Mr. Lewis, but could get no redress."—Vide
"The Times," July 31, 1846.

"I believe (says Mr. Chadwick) Mr. Mott, Mr. Clements,
and Mr. Tuffnell, Assistant Poor-Law Commissioners, have
been deterred from representing abuses and violations of the
law, because those already exposed had displeased the Poor-
Law Commissioners."—Vide "The Times," July 27, 1846.

Opinions of the Select Committee of the House of Commons,
page 5:

"The Committee are of opinion that the conduct of the
Poor-Law Commissioners has been irregular and arbitrary,
not in accordance with the statute under which they exercise
their functions, and such as to shake public confidence in
their administration of the law."

Page 10.—"That the bad administration of the Andover
Union, and the rigour with which the Board of Guardians,
generally acting in accordance with the frequently published
views of the Poor-Law Commissioners, have carried out the
law, have often been the means of inducing labourers to
accept reduced wages in order to avoid the workhouse."—
Vide "The Times," August 21, 1846.

General opinion of the Metropolitan Press:

"The New Poor-Law Commission seems to totter to its
downfall, and the New Poor-Law itself cannot, we may ven-
ture to hope, much longer disgrace the statute-book."

The Committee venture to entertain the confident opinion,
from the foregoing evidence, that the maltreated poor em-
phatically stand in need of a "Poor Man's Guardian Society."

To the Labouring Population of the Metropolis:

All you who entertain a sympathy for your companions
in sickness or distress, are earnestly invited to enrol your-
selves without delay, as Members of "The Poor Man's
Guardian Society."

To the Inhabitants of the Cities of London and Westminster,
and the Metropolitan Boroughs.

It being the intention to form District Committees of
"The Poor Man's Guardian Society," all such persons whose
benevolence incites them to active exertions in behalf of the
poor, and are willing to take part in the formation of District
Committees, are earnestly requested to forward their names
to the Secretary, who will furnish them with the necessary
authority and rules to proceed accordingly.

To the Residents of all Towns, Cities, and Boroughs through-
out Great Britain and Ireland:

It being the anxious wish of the Committee to extend
their operations throughout the United Kingdom, and to
awaken a sympathy on behalf of the poor in every corner of
the empire, they sincerely hope that every true friend to the
poor will enlist himself in forming Auxiliary Committees in
their respective counties, which, by an early communication
with the Secretary, they will receive every authority and aid
in accomplishing.

The Committee have much satisfaction in stating that, in
the two cases of murderous assault committed on female
paupers in Marlborough House Union, Peckham, they were
acquitted, and the assaults prosecuted, by "The Poor
Man's Guardian Society," and, notwithstanding the protec-
tion and encouragement afforded to the assailants by the
Guardians of the City of London Union, and the Poor-Law
Commissioners, in the one case, one of the parties has been
condemned to two months' imprisonment, and in the other,
the assailants, officers employed by the City Guardians, are
bound over by heavy sureties until the case, which is trav-
elled, comes on for trial in the ensuing October Sessions.

As the daily operations of the Society subject the Com-
mittee to heavy disbursements, they confidently trust that a
generous public will not be reluctant to aid them with their
liberal Contributions, which may be paid in at Sir Claude
Scott and Co.'s; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith's; Jones,
Lloyd, and Co's; Denison and Co's; or to the Secretary, 40
Leicester Square.

By order,

CHARLES COCHRANE, Chairman.
JOHN JONES, Secretary.

October 1, 1846.

"The Poor Man's Hand-Book of the Poor-Law, being a
Guide to Parochial Relief," is ready for circulation.

LITERATURE AND ART.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
Albemarle Street, September 22, 1846.

PROFESSOR BRANDE will commence the Extended COURSE of
LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS ON THEORETICAL AND PRAC-
TICAL CHEMISTRY, in the Laboratory of this Institution, on TUESDAY,
the 6th of October, at Nine in the Morning precisely. These Lectures will
be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the same hour
during the Session, which terminates in May.

A Prospectus, and further particulars, may be obtained at the Royal In-
stitution, and at St. George's Hospital.

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